

# THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND  
Journal of the Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

N° 2014.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1855.

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**BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.**—The NEXT MEETING will be held at GLASGOW, commencing on September 17, 1855, under the Presidency of the DUKE OF ARGYLL, F.R.S. The Reception Room will be in the Trades' Hall, Glasford Street, Glasgow.  
Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether the Author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, M.A., F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford; or to Dr. String, Professor Anderson, and William Gourlie, Esq., Local Secretaries, Glasgow.  
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*Völkermärchen der Serben, &c.* Popular Tales of the Servians, collected and edited by Wuk Stephanowitsch Karadschitsch, and translated into German by his daughter Wilhelmine. With a Preface by Jacob Grimm, and a Supplement containing more than a thousand Servian Proverbs. Berlin: Reimer, 1854.

THE late Emile Souvestre, in one of his books on Brittany, tells us that there, on the birth of a child, the innocent young Breton mothers hasten, in kindly rivalry, to give their breasts to the babe, the latest arrival among them from heaven, and whose lips are looked on as sanctifying the bosom to which they are first applied. It is in a somewhat similar spirit, but with more reason, that perennially youthful and unsophisticated minds will always welcome a work like the present, the most recent offspring of the spirit of Servian literature; vague and irregular in its movements; inarticulate occasionally in its utterance; but pure and vigorous, fresh from the heart of Nature, and bearing reliable witness to the strength and nobleness of its first-named parent.

The present collection (like the Neapolitan 'Pentamerone' of Signor Basile) contains not less than fifty stories; some of the wildest originality, but many bearing close analogies to the Greek, Scandinavian, and Teutonic legends, and also, as might be expected, to those of the more northern branches of the Slavonian stem. In perusing these cosmopolitan tales, we have frequently been struck with surprise at the neglect hitherto manifested by orthodox ethnologists for the strong argument in favour of the original unity of mankind derivable from the identity of the legends of various nations, differing apparently in kind, as they vary in colour, manners, religion, and language. A passage from the observations which Jacob Grimm, the greatest living master of legendary lore, has prefixed to this collection, may be quoted in illustration of these remarks:—

"It will naturally be anticipated that all, or nearly all, the springs (*triebfedern*) that actuate German legends, are found here also: the three brethren of whom the youngest is the best and most fortunate; the two brothers so like that even the wife of one can discover no difference between them, a sword being therefore laid between her and the brother who is not her husband; lucky or baleful stars; the casting the serpent's skin or the bear's hide [by enchanted princes]; the watching of the apple-tree; the hewing off hands and healing them again; the wicked stepmother, of all subjects the one most frequently treated, and which excites in the hearers the painfulest sensation; the fish cut in pieces, on tasting which (as in the Swedish stories) all female beings bear twins; the golden clucking-hen with her chickens; the broiling and eating of the bird's heart; the abduction of the king's daughter in the ship with the costly wares exposed to view [as in the Russian tale of the Seven Simeons]; and more such common property of all legends, generally, however, introduced by novel and beautiful turns (*wendungen*), or differently connected and wrought in."

To this list we may add the Water of Life and the Dragon sleeping upon treasure. King Midas is here represented by a certain "Emperor Trojan with the goat's ears." And some of the incidents in Whittington and his Cat, Cinderella (*Pepeyuga* in Servian), and Hop o' my Thumb, are easily recognisable in

their Slavonic forms. The incidents in popular fiction appear almost as limited in number as the notes in popular music. The former, however, seem as capable as the latter of exhibiting an infinite variety of arrangement, cadence, and feeling.

The following tale, for example, is, as Jacob Grimm points out, strikingly similar to the old German lay of 'Morolt und Salomon': it also contains parallels to the captive king's well-known reply to Cyrus—that he was thinking of the spokes of the chariot-wheels and the mutability of life—*πῶς τὰ κατὰ αὐτὸ γινώσκειται καὶ τὰ αὐτὸ κατὰ*; as well as to the incident in *Macbeth* of Birnam wood coming to Dunsinane.

"Whilst one sinks in the mire, another rises."

"The consort of the all-wise Solomon loved another emperor, and she determined to leave her husband: it was not, however, easy for her to escape, for Solomon watched her closely; so she arranged with the other emperor, and he sent her a potion, which she drank, whereupon she lay apparently dead. When she had thus deceased, Solomon cut off her little finger, to convince himself that she actually was dead; and seeing that his wife had felt nothing, and was really dead, he had her buried. The other emperor, however, bade his people go forth and untomb the lady, and bring her to him. He knew a means of restoring her to life; whereupon he took her for his consort, and lived with her."

"When Solomon the Wise heard what had come to pass with his wife, he prepared to seek her, taking many weaponed warriors along with him. And when he drew nigh to the abode of the emperor who had taken his wife, he left his men behind in a forest, with orders, so soon as they should hear the blast of a trumpet, to follow the sound, and hasten to his help, *each man bearing a leafy branch before him*. Then Solomon went alone into the emperor's castle. There he found his wife alone with her servants, for the emperor had just gone forth to hunt. When the lady saw her first husband, she was stricken with fear; she contrived, however, again to deceive him, and to beguile him into a chamber, and there to lock him up. When the emperor came home from hunting, his wife told him that Solomon the Wise had come, and was locked up in such-and-such a room. 'Go thither,' she said, 'go and cut him in pieces straightway; but venture not to utter a word to him, for so sure as thou lettest him say a single word, he will outwit thee.' With his naked sabre in his hands, the emperor opened the door of the chamber, and went in unto Solomon the Wise, in order to cut his head off. But Solomon sat still and fearlessly on a cushion, and when he saw him coming up with the naked sabre, he began to laugh. When the emperor saw this, he could not refrain from asking Solomon at what he was laughing. Whereupon Solomon answered that he could not but laugh at one emperor being about to execute another upon a woman's pillow. 'Since I am now in thy hands, fetter me, and bring me forth from the city, out on the field, and execute me publicly. Let the trumpets sound thrice, so that every one may hear, and whoever will may come and see. Then will the forest itself hasten hither to behold one emperor executing another.' The emperor was anxious to try whether it was true that the forest would come to see one emperor slaying another. So he fettered Solomon, and placed him in a common cart, and, with the servants and the people of the castle, brought him out to the field for execution. As they were going along, Solomon beheld the fore-wheels of the cart, and suddenly burst into laughter. The emperor, who was riding near him, asked him at what he was laughing. He replied, 'I cannot but laugh when I behold how one fellow of the wheel sinks into the mire, whilst the other rises thereout.' Then the emperor turned away, and said, 'Now thanks be to God! people call him Solomon the All-wise, and he is a fool.' Meanwhile they reached

the place where Solomon was to be executed; the emperor then ordered the trumpet to be sounded once. When Solomon's warriors heard the trumpet they broke up; at the second trumpet-sound they moved on; yet none could see them, but only the green boughs which they bare before them like a moving forest. The emperor beholding the forest really coming, was astonished, and convinced of the truth of what Solomon had said; and he ordered the trumpet to sound a third time. That moment Solomon's warriors reached the place, and freed their lord. But the emperor, with all his servants and courtiers, was seized and hewn down."

Again, that capital operation in ophthalmic surgery which Ulysses performed on Polyphemus, and Sinbad on the one-eyed giant, is to be found fully detailed in this collection, Ulysses or Sinbad being represented by a scholar, and the masticated comrades by an unlucky priest. The Servian version, however, contains some further particulars which may interest comparative mythologists and others:—

"When the giant saw that the scholar had escaped him, he bethought him what he should do; so he opened the entrance of the cavern, and reached the scholar a staff, with these words:—'Since thou hast escaped me, take the staff that thou mayest drive the flock; for without it thou wilt not get a single sheep to stir.' The unlucky scholar let himself be deceived, and went and grasped the staff; but as soon as he touched it, one finger remained cleaving to it fast. Seeing, then, his ruin before his eyes, he began to leap in a circle to and fro round the giant, so that the latter might not seize him. Suddenly he remembered his clasp-knife which he wore, so he drew it forth, and cut off the finger that was cleaving to the staff, and thus escaped happily. Now did he mock the giant and deride him, whilst driving the flocks away before him. The giant, although blind, pursued him, and so they came to a great water. Then did the scholar straightway perceive that he might drown the giant in the water; so he began to whistle around him, and to jeer him. By little and little the giant drew nearer, and thought to catch the scholar, when he came just to the edge of the water; the scholar then ran against him from behind, and pushed him in, and the giant was drowned. Then the scholar drove away the flock in peace, and home he came, in good plight, though without the priest."

The singular originality to which we alluded as characteristic of some of the legends in this collection, is chiefly to be met with in those that treat of the Vila, a Servian spirit nearly corresponding with the German *Waldfrau*:—

"She inhabits the loftiest mountains and rocks, [we quote the translator,] loves the neighbourhood of waters, and is described as ever young, fair of face, clad in a white airy garment, and with long hair floating about her bosom and shoulders. She does no one harm without cause, but once excited or injured, she avenges herself fiercely and in divers ways, wounding her enemy either in the hands or feet. No mortal can be healed of such wounds, for his whole life he languishes; or else, piercing his heart, she inflicts on him immediate death. A popular song makes her give the following account of her origin:—The mountain bore me and swathed me in green leafage; the morning dew suckled me; forest breezes rocked me and were my nurses."

We shall now quote the first of these Vila tales. The idea of making the descent of the Vilas impart a curative capability to the water, was possibly derived from the account of the Bethesda pool in St. John's Gospel, chap. v.

"Righteousness and Unrighteousness."

"A king had two sons, of whom one was cunning and unrighteous, while the other was good and righteous. After their father's death the unrighteous son said to the righteous, 'Go forth from me; we can live together no longer. Here thou hast 300 pieces of gold and a horse; that is thy



share of the inheritance. Expect no more.' So the second son took the 300 pieces of gold and the horse, and set out on his journey, saying, 'Now, thanks be to God that so much of all the kingdom hath fallen to my share.' After some time the brothers met one another as they were riding along a road. The righteous brother immediately called out to the unrighteous, 'God help thee, my brother!' But the other answered, 'God give thee nought but sorrow! Why art thou ever making mention of God? Unrighteousness is worth more than righteousness.' Then answered the good brother: 'Come, I will wager that unrighteousness is not better than righteousness.' And they staked 100 pieces of gold, and agreed that the first man they met should decide the wager. And as they went on the Devil met them; he was on horseback, and had changed himself into a monk. So they asked him which was the best, righteousness or unrighteousness? The devil said, 'Unrighteousness,' and the good brother lost a hundred pieces of gold. Then they bet a second hundred, and also a third, and according to the decision of the devil, who met them under different forms, the good brother lost the whole of his 300 pieces of gold, and his horse besides. Then he said, 'Praise be to God! though I have no more pieces of gold, I still have my eyes, and these I will stake against thee.' So he wagered his eyes that righteousness was better than unrighteousness. Then did his brother, seeking a judge no longer, draw forth a knife, and therewith he put out both the other's eyes; and said, 'Now thou art eyesless, may righteousness help thee.' The pitiable one, however, praised God notwithstanding, and said, 'For God's righteousness have I given mine eyes; and now, my brother, I only pray thee to give me a little water in a vessel, that I may moisten my lips and wash my wounds, and then to lead me on, and leave me by the well near to the fir-tree.' His brother hearkened unto him, and gave him water in a vessel, and led him on, and left him by the well near to the fir-tree. And as the unhappy one was standing there, suddenly he heard, one night at a certain hour, the Vilas coming to the spring, and bathing themselves, while they said to one another, 'Know ye, companions, that the king's daughter is languishing in leprosy? And though the king hath summoned all the leeches, not one of them can heal her. If only some one knew it, and took of this water immediately after we leave it, and caused the king's daughter to bathe therein, in four-and-twenty hours she would be whole, even as any one who is dumb, blind, or lame, will be cured by this water.' Then the cock crowed, and the Vilas vanished. Then did the unhappy one drag himself forward, creeping on all fours, down from the fir-tree even to the water, and he washed his eyes with it, and healed his face instantly. Then he filled the vessel with the water, and hastened to the king whose daughter lay sick in leprosy, and said to him, 'I have come to heal thy daughter; if she admits me, she shall be whole in four-and-twenty hours.' So as soon as the king heard this, the new leech was brought into the maiden's chamber, and he directed her to be bathed in the water. And when a day and a night had passed away, the maiden was whole, and pure of all leprosy. So the king was greatly rejoiced therat, and gave him half his kingdom and his daughter to wife; and so he became the king's son-in-law, and, next to the king, the first in the country.

"All this was soon known throughout the kingdom, and it came also to the ears of the brother, who had said that unrighteousness was better than righteousness. He now thought, 'My brother must have found his luck under the fir-tree.' So he went off to seek it for himself. First of all he took water in a vessel, then he went under the fir-tree, and there he drew forth a knife and put out his eyes. When it was night and the appointed hour, the Vilas came again to bathe, and they talked of the healing of the princess. 'Some one,' they said, 'must have overheard us saying that she might be cured by this water. Some one, mayhap, is even now listening to us: come and

see.' So they searched around, and came under the fir-tree, and discovered him who had come to seek his fortune, and had previously always said that unrighteousness was better than righteousness. Then they seized him, and tore him asunder into four pieces. And so did unrighteousness assist the accursed."

The novelty of the next tale is so great, that notwithstanding its fragmentary appearance and unsatisfactory conclusion, we shall quote it unabridged.

*"Of the Maiden that is Nimbler than the Horse."*

"There was once a maiden that had not been engendered of father and mother, but the Vilas had formed her out of snow which they had drawn up in midsummer, on St. Elias' day, out of a bottomless defile. The wind had quickened her, and the dew had nurtured her: the wood had clothed her with its leaves, and the meadow had adorned her with its fairest flowers. She was whiter than snow, rosier than the rosebuds, more radiant than the sun; so beautiful, that no maiden like her hath ever come into the world, nor will one like her ever be born upon it.

"This damsel now caused proclamation to be made throughout the world, that on such and such a day, at such and such a place, a race should be run, and that she would belong to whatsoever youth should overtake her on horseback in the running. In a few days these tidings were noised abroad over the whole world, and thousands of wooers straightway came together, all riding horses so splendid that you could never have said that one was better than another. The emperor's son himself came upon the race-course. The wooers now stationed themselves on horseback, one after another, in due order: the damsel, however, took her place in the midst, upon her own feet, without a horse, and then she said to them—'There, at the winning post, I have fixed a golden apple; whichever of you getteth there first and taketh it, to him will I belong: but if I reach the goal before you, and take the apple, know that ye shall all fall dead upon the earth.'

"The riders, however, were as if dazzled, each of them hoping in his heart to win the maiden; and they said to one another—'We are well assured, beforehand, that the maiden on foot can never outrun any of us, but one from among us, he in sooth to whom God and fortune wish well to-day, shall take her home as his bride.' Then the maiden clapped her hands, and they all sprang away along the race course. When they had gone half way the maiden had sped far before them, for under her shoulders she had unfolded little wings. Then did one rider reproach the other, and they spurred and lashed their horses, and came up with the maiden; she perceiving this, quickly plucked a hair from the crown of her head and flung it from her, and suddenly arose a mighty forest, so that the wooers knew not whither they were going nor how to get out. At last, wandering here and there, they came upon her track. The maiden soon again was far in advance; but the riders spurred and lashed their horses, so that they overtook her a second time. And when the maiden saw herself pressed still more closely, she let fall a tear, which soon turned into roaring torrents, wherein all were well-nigh drowned: the emperor's son alone, swimming with his horse, followed the maiden. But when he saw that the maiden had far outstripped him, he adjoined her thrice in the name of God to stand still. Then she remained standing on the place where she was. So he took her, and lifted her up on his horse behind him, and swam back to the dry land, and wended homewards through a chain of mountains. But when he reached the highest peak he turned round—and the maiden had disappeared."

The two preceding tales may be considered as exhibiting some peculiar features of Servian fiction. But we find therein numerous other novel and wild or beautiful motives. Maidens, for instance, carried off by amorous dragons to castles floating in the air: en-

chanted serpents coiled in the midst of flames: meadows gleaming with pearls amid the forest of the Vilas: princesses in the plumage of golden pea-fowl flying below trees, the radiance of whose fruit illumines castles: an enclosure of pales, all, save one, topped with human heads—that one eagerly crying for its completion: an emperor, who every night becomes a vampire, and strangles the suitors of his only daughter: a mystic hand, white as the mountain snow, unaccompanied by aught save the voice of a spirit, drawing forth the magical bird's heart from the frame of a dying murderer: a father restoring life to a suicidal daughter by playing a flute beside her corpse, "from the earliest sunbeam till the latest twilight."

The following legend also seems to us singularly wild and imaginative:—

*"Kaiser Duklyan."*

"There was once an Emperor named Duklyan (Diocletian?). One day as he was hunting and forcing his way through deep clefts and thick brushwood, he beheld a lake, whereunto he stole softly that he might see if there were not somewhat to hunt beside it. As he was thus approaching the lake, he was suddenly aware of a winged horse rising from the lake, whereon sat a winged man, whose golden hair flowed down to his heels. The Emperor, when he saw this, concealed himself that he might listen to what the man might begin. As soon as the man was on dry ground, he alighted from his horse, and took a long flute, coiled and chequered to behold, like one of the greatest serpents, and began to play thereon, so beautifully that the like cannot be heard beside the dear God himself; and at the sound the rocks and the trees began to move. The Emperor was terrified, and he bent his bow against the man, and sore wounded him through both his wings. Then the man fell down, wailing for pain and sorrow, so that he could be heard even in heaven: and he cried, 'Render thanks to God, O mortal, for that thou sawest me before I saw thee.' Scarce had the Emperor seen that the man was wounded, when he hastened towards him with his naked sabre. But the man, sore wounded as he was, vanished into the lake. Then the Emperor caught the man's horse, and mounted him, and galloped homewards. Scarce had he mounted when wings began to grow from him also; he then dismounted in terror, and led the horse on by the rein; and when he had thus gone for a while, the wings which had grown from him disappeared, and thus he reached home. Here he now related all that had come to pass with him; and the winged horse was by his order led into the stable among the other horses. The Emperor's son, who had listened heedfully to the whole story concerning the lake, withdrew himself privily one morning from his father, and arrived at the lake he had described. Not on his tiptoes did he steal thither, but he strode along with bended bow. Before he got there he descried on the bank a lady of middle age, weeping and with dishevelled hair, and as soon as she saw him she sank down in a deep swoon. The very moment that this mischance befell him, that moment the winged horse in the imperial stable began so vehemently to neigh and to beat with his wings, that the imperial castle trembled. The Emperor hastened to see what it was: then said the horse to the Emperor, 'If thou wishest to see thy son while he is yet alive, bring me quickly back to that place whence thou ledest me away.' The king, in terror, mounted the unsaddled horse; and scarce was he in the open field when, like a lightning-flash, he flew to the lake. There arrived, the Emperor beheld his son stretched forth in death, and over him was bending a woman, who wept, and with a hair drew both his eyes from his head. Then the Emperor brake forth in loud lamentation on account of his son, and the horse in piercing neighs on account of the woman. And the wise horse exclaimed, 'Let us exchange son for son; and let what he did to his father be forgiven him.' Then the woman gave the prince his eyes

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again, and blew upon him. And when he had come back to life the woman gave him up to the Emperor, who gave the woman the horse in return."

The following legend is highly remarkable, and will doubtless obtain a conspicuous place in the next edition of the 'Dictionnaire Infernal.' We do not know, however, whether Professor Owen will set his imprimatur upon the explanation which it furnishes of one of our anatomical peculiarities:—

"Why is the Sole of your Foot Uneven?"

"When the devils revolted from God and fled to the Earth, they took the sun along with them, and the Emperor of the Devils stuck it upon a lance, and carried it over his shoulder. But when the Earth complained to God that she would be quite burnt up by the sun, He sent the holy archangel Michael to endeavour in some wise to take the sun away from the Devil. So when the holy archangel descended upon earth, he made friends with the Emperor of the Devils, who, however, saw what the other was aiming at, and kept on his guard.

"Once upon a time, as they were both taking a walk together on the earth, they came to the sea, and made ready to take a bath, and the Devil thrust his spear (with the sun on it) into the ground. After they had bathed for a little, the holy archangel said, 'Now let us dive and see who can go deepest.' And the Devil answered, 'Well, come on!' Then the holy archangel dived down, and brought up some sand with his teeth. It was now the Devil's turn: he feared, however, that the holy archangel might in the meantime purloin the sun from him. A thought struck him; he spat upon the earth, and out of his spittle sprang a magpie to guard the sun for him until he had dived and brought sand with his teeth up from the bottom. But as soon as the Devil dived below, the holy archangel made the sign of the cross with his hand, and covered the sea immediately with ice nine ells thick. Quickly then he grasped the sun, and flew away with it to heaven, the magpie chattering with all her might. When the Devil heard the voice of the magpie, he guessed what had happened, and turned round as quickly as he might. When he came towards the surface he found the sea frozen over, and saw that he could not get out. So he speedily turned once more to the bottom, and got a stone, and broke a hole through the ice, and pursued the holy archangel. Already had the holy archangel set one foot in heaven, when the Devil caught him by the other, and with his claws tore a great piece of flesh out of it. And when the holy archangel, thus wounded, came with the sun before God the Lord, he wept and lamented, saying, 'What shall I do now, O Lord, so disfigured as I am!' Then said the Lord to him—'Be calm and fear not. I will ordain that henceforward all men shall have like thee a little hollow in the sole.' And so, as God ordained amongst all men, a little hollow was formed in the soles of both feet, and thus hath it remained even unto the present day."

The tale of How the Fox avenged himself on the Wolf (p. 264), is one of the most singular and original beast-fables (as the Germans say) we have ever met with; and, like the legend of Ulysses and Polyphemus, exemplifies the universal belief of the people in the ultimate triumph of talent, (cunning, if you will), courage, and quickness, over mere brute force and mindless enormity. After relating how the fox induced a horseherd to give him a foal for certain cakes of earth which Reynard had baked and covered enticingly with honey, and how the wolf contrived to devour this foal in the fox's absence, and how the fox, with an instructive regard for his commissariat, ingeniously appropriated three cheeses, the tale thus proceeds:—

"When he had got a good way off, he ate two of the cheeses, hung the third round his neck, and then set forward on his journey. As he was going

along, he met the wolf who had devoured his foal; and scarcely had the wolf seen the cheese hanging from the fox when he asked whence he had it. 'I lapped it out of the water,' said the fox. 'And where is this water?' again demanded the wolf. The fox replied, 'Come, and I will show thee.' It was just full moon, about midnight, and the sky was cloudless. The fox then brought the wolf to a river, and showing him the moon which was mirrored therein, said, 'Only look at that splendid cheese in the water! But you must lap hard to lap it out as I did mine.' Then the unlucky wolf began to lap and lap until the water streamed out &c. The fox, however, neatly stopped up the outlet, saying, 'Now then lap on, my wolfkin, thou wilt have it immediately.' Then the wolf lapped again, and lapped so that the water oozed out of his ears. The fox, however, stopped up his ears also, saying again to him, 'Lap, my little wolf, lap, thou wilt soon have lapped it out.' And the poor wolf lapped and lapped again, until the water streamed from his mouth and nose. Then the fox stopped up his mouth and nose also, and mounted him astraddle, saying, 'I am ill and unable to walk, thou must really carry me.' The unlucky wolf actually attempted to carry the fox, who began singing, 'The sick carries the sound—the sick carries the sound!' As he was going on repeating this, the wolf at length asked him, 'What sayest thou, gossip?' He answered, 'Nothing, my wolf. I'm only talking nonsense.' Whereupon he continued singing, 'The sick carries the sound—the sick carries the sound!' and so on, until they came to a house where there was a wedding. When the wedding guests heard the fox singing thus, they came out and began to praise his song. But he told them he could sing much more beautifully if they let him into the house, and then up on the loft. So the guests gave him permission. After that the wolf (with the fox on his back) had with much difficulty climbed up to the loft, [the floor of] which was twisted out of slender tree-stems, the fox opened the nose, mouth, and all the other apertures which he had stopped up, so that the water gushed forth and streamed down upon the guests. The guests immediately hastened up to the loft, but the fox had already jumped down and hurried away. The poor wolf, however, was lamentably cudgeled.

"A short time afterwards the fox and wolf met, and asked one another how they had escaped, and the wolf said that he had been nearly beaten to death, and had great difficulty in getting off. The fox made a similar protestation. He then challenged the wolf to jump against him over a pole which was standing near them, and round which people are wont to pile up hay.

"The wolf, to his own destruction, consented. For after they had both jumped once or twice backwards and forwards, the fox told the wolf that he was not jumping quite right, for he kept going more and more to the side, instead of jumping straight over the pole. The wolf again attempted to jump over the pole, and spitted himself on it. When the fox saw this he was immeasurably rejoiced, and he said to the wolf, 'Rest thyself, my little wolf, rest thyself; thou wilt be down presently.' But as the wolf struggled to and fro, the pole pierced him through and through, so that at last he slipped down it even to the ground. The fox, having now avenged himself, left him with these words, 'I have long since worn out my boots on thy account, since thou didst devour my foal.'"

No one can now complain of much deficiency in material for the study of this remarkable Servian people—the most promising section of the Slavonian family. Ranke has described with fullness and accuracy their eventful political career. Carl Haag has vividly represented the noble forms and picturesque costume of a Servian tribe. The popular poetry of the Servians (see 'L. G.' for Jan. 15, 1853), their legends, and their proverbs, the outcome respectively of their imagination and fancy, their inventive, humorous, and narrative

powers, and their practical wisdom, have now been collected and rendered accessible to the non-Slavonian reader. To complete our knowledge of the Servian people as thinking and sentient beings, it remains only for Dr. Wuk and his daughter to continue their labours, and, by collecting and publishing the popular superstitions and melodies of their countrymen, to supply us with the means of estimating the religious sentiment of the Servians, the depth and richness of their emotive faculty.

*The Life of Julius Cæsar.* By the Ven. John Williams, A.M., Archdeacon of Cardigan. Routledge and Co.

THE author of 'The Life of Alexander the Great' has in this volume made another and still more acceptable contribution to classical biography. The story of Julius Cæsar is one of romantic interest, whether in regard to political or to military affairs. No hero of ancient or modern times has engaged the pens of so many writers, and his character and exploits have afforded fertile themes for historians. It might be thought that little of novelty could now be brought forward on a subject so familiar, and the announcement of a 'Life of Cæsar' may perhaps have been received with less interest than biographies of men of lower mark, but whose history is not so commonly known. The reader of Archdeacon Williams' book will be agreeably surprised by the amount of information it contains, beyond what is found in ordinary Roman histories. Cæsar's own writings, and those of his contemporaries and countrymen, have been chiefly used in compiling the narrative, which therefore has a freshness and interest unusual in modern disquisitions on the subject. Of the state of political parties in the Roman Commonwealth, when Cæsar first appeared on the scene of public life, a masterly sketch is given. Of his military exploits his own commentaries contain the authentic record, and the contemporary letters of Cicero and his correspondents afford materials for frequent and apposite illustrations. In the account of the Gallic wars, and the expeditions to Britain, the Celtic learning of the author has enabled him to advance some remarkable statements concerning the condition of these regions of north-western Europe at the time of their invasion by the Romans. In a former work, entitled 'Gomer,' ('Lit. Gaz.,' 1854, p. 269.) Archdeacon Williams brought before the learned, from ancient and comparatively unknown sources, many curious facts concerning the history, language, and literature of the Celtic nations, and he has made use of similar knowledge in the present history. He goes the length of affirming that a knowledge of the original languages of Gaul and Britain is indispensable for illustrating the life and actions of his hero, and that "it would be vain for any other than a profound Celtic scholar worthily to edit and explain even the commentaries of Cæsar." However this may be, the knowledge has been of singular service to the author. Many remarkable facts are adduced, illustrative of ancient geography, ethnology, and history, and new light is often thrown on passages which have hitherto been hastily passed as mere lists of names of forgotten tribes and places. As an instance of the use of Celtic etymology, in the historical inquiries of the work, we quote the following from the chapter on the invasion of Britain:—

"The question which has been so much agitated respecting the harbour from which Cæsar sailed in his expeditions to Britain is still in dispute; and although Halley and Horsley were undoubtedly right in fixing on the right spot, they would have further confirmation had they known that one of the commonest names of a harbour is, in Gaelic, Cala; and that the Portus Ictius of Cæsar still retained its old name of Cala-is. The old Irish form is Kaladh, the dh being quiescent. The favourite name of the Romans for a harbour was Port-us, a name also used both by the Cymric and Gaelic races, while 'Aber' is peculiar to the former, and Cala to the latter. It is not uncommon to find them both conjoined, as in the well-known name of Port-in-gal, the old name for the great harbour of Oporto; which remains a lasting token of the first part of the word, while the conjoined parts designate the present kingdom of Portugal."

The most noticeable of the author's ethnological statements refer to the Veneti of Gaul, whom he considers to have been closely allied with their opposite coast neighbours in the western counties of Britain, and both of them allied to the Veneti of Italy. Various proofs are brought forward in support of this opinion, among which their being a commercial people, and their fondness of sea life, as well as similarity of language, habits, sympathies, and religion, are enumerated. It is added that the chief city of the Veneti is still called by the natives Gwent, the classical mode of writing 'Gwyned,' North Wales, which in the form of Gwent, or Latinized form 'Venta,' accompanied the Cymri in all their migrations. The general conclusions as to the races of the Gauls and their relations to the British tribes are briefly thus stated:—

"That the Gallic or Celtic tribes were the ancestors of the greater part of the modern French; that they were of a race cognate with the modern Irish of Ireland, and with the Gaels of Scotland; that the Belgic tribes were a mixed race, partly of Gallic and Cymric blood, but still with a predominance of the German spirit and language; that the Veneti and their confederates, including the Morini and the Menapii, were of the Cymric race, without much intermixture of blood, and intimately connected with the Cymric race in Britain; that they had no immediate connexion with that part of Britain which Cæsar invaded, which was principally in the hands of Belgic conquerors; for Divitiacus, a king of the Suessones, had reduced a considerable part of the island under his domination; and when the leaders of the first war of the Belgæ against Cæsar had disappeared, it was said by the Rheini that they had taken refuge in Britain. The influence of race in determining the political affections and aversions of nations, renders this question of paramount importance, even in understanding the transactions of Cæsar in Britain."

In the narrative of the British expeditions, the learned and satisfactory account of Horsley, in his 'Britannia Romana,' is chiefly followed. Horsley was indebted for some of the most valuable of his data to the paper read by Halley on the subject, to the Royal Society of London. The paper of the present astronomer royal 'On the localities of Cæsar's passage from Gaul into Britain,' is referred to, but has not led the author to modify his narrative as based on the researches of Horsley and Halley. The mention by Cæsar of a full moon on the fourth night after his arrival, with other incidental statements as to the season and the tides, enable astronomers to fix the exact day and almost hour of his first landing. In Cæsar's 'Letters' are quoted some passages, which confirm the received dates of the second invasion:—

"Next year, B.C. 54, it is not probable that he came over before the vernal equinox, for by all his observations he found the nights shorter in Britain

than on the continent, and yet it appears that Cæsar had been some considerable time in Britain before the 10th of August; because Marcus Cicero, in answer to a letter from his brother Quintus, then serving in Britain under Cæsar, says that the fourth of the letters of Quintus was dated the 10th of August, and that he received it the 13th of September. This letter was then the fourth that Quintus had sent from Britain to his brother Marcus; and it is in the first of the four that he gives a general account of their success in Britain, so that they must have been long in Britain before even that first letter was written, probably two or three months before the fourth letter was dated, and sometime in the month of May. It also appears that Cæsar left Britain before the middle of September, for, in the same letter, Cicero says that he had on the twenty-eighth of that month received a letter from Cæsar, dated on the first, and stating that he had returned to the sea-shore; and it is not likely that he lingered there long before he conveyed his army across. He might have done so in the middle of the month, which would still enable him to avoid the equinox, which fell at that time on the twenty-ninth."

It is not only by the classical scholar and the student of history that this 'Life of Cæsar' will be perused with advantage. To the general reader its style will be attractive and the subject interesting, and there are not a few points in the discipline and management of troops, in which, with all our boasted modern science and invention, much may still be learned from the experience of the ancient Roman legions. Cæsar would not have lost half an army for want of a few miles of road; and every Roman soldier was as serviceable in the camp as he was efficient in the field, fighting being only one of many duties of military service.

*The Modern Scottish Minstrel; or, Songs of Scotland of the Past Half-Century. With Memoirs of the Poets.* By Charles Rogers, LL.D. Vol. I. A. and C. Black.

SCOTLAND is of all countries the richest in lyric poetry. Long before the days of Burns or of Scott it had the name of "the land of song," and the present work testifies that the spirit of minstrelsy is not yet exhausted. Although Dr. Rogers proposes to include only select pieces by the bards of the past half-century, six volumes, each of between three and four hundred pages, will be necessary for the completion of the work. We must add, however, that those poets whose lives reached into the present century are reckoned as "modern," and Highland Gaelic as well as Lowland Saxon lays form part of the minstrelsy. The plan of the work differs from that of any previous collection of Scottish song, in the pieces being arranged according to the chronological order of the writers, of whom careful biographical memoirs are given. The first volume contains specimens of songs by the following authors: John Skinner, William Cameron, Mrs. John Hunter, wife of the celebrated anatomist, Alexander, Duke of Gordon, Mrs. Grant of Carron, Robert Cowper, M.D., Lady Anne Barnard, John Tait, Hector Macneil, Mrs. Grant of Laggan, John Mayne, John Hamilton, Joanna Baillie, William Dudgeon, William Reid, Alexander Campbell, Mrs. Dugald Stewart, Alexander Wilson the ornithologist, Caroline Baroness Nairn, James Nicol, James Montgomery, Andrew Scott, Walter Scott, and the Gaelic bards Robert Mackay, Dougal Buchanan, Duncan Macintyre, John Macodrum, and Norman Macleod. Some of these names, such as Scott, Montgomery, and Joanna

Baillie, are of British as well as Scottish reputation. Many of the others almost unknown to fame appear as the authors of odes of classical repute, such as Lady Anne Barnard, who wrote 'Auld Robin Gray,' of which Sir Walter Scott said it was "a real pastoral, worth all the dialogues which Corydon and Phillis have had together, from the days of Theocritus downwards;" nor is this the estimate of mere national predilection; for Ritson, no mean judge of ballads, speaks of it with enthusiasm, and Lamartine tells, in his autobiography, how he wept over it with delight and admiration. Of the biographical memoirs, one of the most interesting is that of Lady Nairn, the author of many of the best songs, whether of a plaintive or humorous strain, among which are 'The Land of the Leal,' 'The Laird of Cockpen,' 'The Lass of Gowrie,' 'John Tod,' 'Songs of my Native Land,' and 'The Auld House.'

"Carolina Oliphant was born in the old mansion of Gask, in the county of Perth, on the 16th of July, 1766. She was the third daughter and fifth child of Laurence Oliphant, of Gask, who had espoused his cousin Margaret Robertson, a daughter of Duncan Robertson, of Struan, and his wife a daughter of the fourth Lord Nairn. The Oliphants of Gask were cadets of the formerly noble house of Oliphant, whose ancestor, Sir William Oliphant, of Aberdargie, a puissant knight, acquired distinction in the beginning of the fourteenth century by defending the Castle of Stirling against a formidable siege by the first Edward. The family of Gask were devoted Jacobites; the paternal grandfather of Carolina Oliphant had attended Prince Charles Edward as aid-de-camp during his disastrous campaign of 1745-6, and his spouse had indicated her sympathy in his cause by cutting out a lock of his hair on the occasion of his accepting the hospitality of the family mansion. The portion of hair is preserved at Gask; and Carolina Oliphant, in her song, 'The Auld House,' has thus celebrated the gentle deed of her progenitor:—

"The Laddy, too, sae gently,  
There shelter'd Scotland's heir,  
An' clipp'd a lock wi' her ain hand  
Frae his lang yellow hair."

The estate of Gask escaped forfeiture, but the father of Carolina did not renounce the Jacobite sentiments of his ancestors. He named the subject of this memoir Carolina, in honour of Prince Charles Edward; and his prevailing topic of conversation was the reiterated expression of his hope that 'the king would get his ain.' He would not permit the names of the reigning monarch and his queen to be mentioned in his presence; and when impaired eyesight compelled him to seek the assistance of his family in reading the newspapers, he angrily reproved the reader if the 'German lairdie and his leddy' were designated otherwise than by the initial letters 'K. and Q.' This extreme Jacobitism, at a period when the crime was scarcely to be dreaded, was reported to George III., who is related to have confessed his respect for a man who had so consistently maintained his political sentiments."

The attainder of the Nairn family was removed in 1824, by an Act of Parliament passed on the strong recommendation of George IV., who had learned, when in Scotland, that the song 'The Attainted Scottish Nobles' was the production of Lady Nairn. In 1821, when Mr. Purdie, an enterprising music-seller in Edinburgh, published a collection of national melodies, 'The Scottish Minstrel,' in six royal octavo volumes, the most complete work of the kind, Lady Nairn took chief part in editing the words attached to the airs, and at that time wrote many new pieces. She never, however, acknowledged the authorship of her songs, and it was only in the circle of her friends that it was known



she had written 'The Land of the Leal.' She died in 1845, at the age of seventy-nine.

"Some years subsequent to this event, it occurred to the relatives and literary friends of the deceased Baroness, that as there could no longer be any reason for retaining her *incognita*, full justice should be done to her memory by the publication of a collected edition of her works. This scheme was partially executed in an elegant folio, entitled 'Lays from Strathearn: by Carolina, Baroness Nairn. Arranged, with Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Pianoforte, by Finlay Dun.' It bears the imprint of London, and has no date. In this work, of which a new edition will speedily be published by Messrs. Paterson, Musicellers, Edinburgh, are contained seventy songs; but the larger proportion of the author's lyrics still remain in MS. From her representatives we have received permission to select her best lyrics for the present work, and to insert several pieces hitherto unpublished. Of the lays which we have selected, several are new versions to old airs; the majority, though unknown as the compositions of Lady Nairn, are already familiar in the drawing-room and the cottage. For winning simplicity, graceful expression, and exquisite pathos, her compositions are especially remarkable; but when her muse prompts to humour, the laugh is sprightly and overpowering."

Lady Nairn's aversion to publishing her name arose entirely from an amiable modesty, and the same spirit actuated her in the higher pursuits of active benevolence. We are told that her gifts to public charities were munificent, and her efforts were constantly directed to promote the spiritual interests as well as the temporal comforts of her countrymen. In an address delivered soon after her death, Dr. Chalmers thus referred to the aid given by Lady Nairn, in his plans for reclaiming a most neglected district of the old town of Edinburgh:—

"I am now at liberty to mention a very noble benefaction which I received about a year ago. Inquiry was made at me by a lady, mentioning that she had a sum at her disposal, and that she wished to apply it to charitable purposes; and she wanted me to enumerate a list of charitable objects, in proportion to the estimate I had of their value. Accordingly, I furnished her with a scale of about five or six charitable objects. The highest in the scale were those institutions which had for their design the Christianising of the people at home; and I also mentioned to her, in connexion with the Christianising at home, what we were doing at the West Port; and there came to me from her, in the course of a day or two, no less a sum than 300*l*. She is now dead; she is now in her grave, and her works do follow her. When she gave me this noble benefaction, she laid me under strict injunctions of secrecy, and, accordingly, I did not mention her name to any person; but after she was dead, I begged of her nearest heir that I might be allowed to proclaim it, because I thought that her example, so worthy to be followed, might influence others in imitating her; and I am happy to say that I am now at liberty to state, that it was Lady Nairn, of Perthshire. It enabled us, at the expense of 300*l*., to purchase sites for schools, and a church; and we have got a site in the very heart of the locality, with a very considerable extent of ground for a washing-green, a washing-house, and a play-ground for the children, so that we are a good step in advance towards the completion of our parochial economy."

The songs of Lady Nairn already mentioned, and many others, are familiarly known, but we give two from those which are now printed for the first time from the original manuscripts. The first is a light Jacobite air, the second a devotional piece, written, it is stated, when the author had attained her seventy-sixth year:—

"THE WOMEN ARE A' GANE WUD."

"The women are a' gane wud,  
Oh, that he had bidden awa'!  
He's turn'd their heads, the lad,  
And ruin will bring on us a'.  
George was a peaceable man,  
My wife she did doucely behave;  
But now dae a' that I can,  
She's just as wild as the lave.  
My wife she wears the cockade,  
Tho' I've bidden her no to do sae,  
She has a true friend in her maid,  
And they ne'er mind a word that I say.  
The wild Highland lads as they pass,  
The yetts wide open do flee;  
They eat the very house bare,  
And nae leave's speer'd o' me.  
I've lived a' my days in the strath  
Now Tories infest me at hame,  
And tho' I tak' nae side at a',  
Baith sides will gae me the blame.  
The senseless creturs ne'er think  
What ill the lad wad bring back;  
The Pope we'd hae, and the d—l,  
And a' the rest o' his pack."

WOULD YOU BE YOUNG AGAIN?

Air—*Ailen Aroon.*

Would you be young again?  
So would not I—  
One tear to memory given,  
Onward I'd hie.  
Life's dark flood forded o'er,  
All but at rest on shore,  
Say, would you plunge once more,  
With home so nigh?  
If you might, would you now  
Retrace your way?  
Wander through stormy wilds,  
Paint and astray?  
Night's gloomy watches fled,  
Morning all beaming red,  
Hope's smiles around us shed,  
Heavenward—away.  
Where, then, are those dear ones,  
Our joy and delight?  
Dear and more dear though now  
Hidden from sight.  
Where they rejoice to be,  
There is the land for me;  
Fly, time, fly speedily,  
Come, life and light."

The biographical sketch of John Skinner will also be read with much interest. He was born in Aberdeenshire in 1721. He was educated by his father, the parish schoolmaster of Echt, and afterwards studied for the Church at Marischal College, Aberdeen. When tutor in the Jacobite family of Sir Archibald Grant, Bart., of Monymusk, his sympathies were enlisted on the side of the nonjuring clergy, and he was ordained in 1742 a presbyter of the Scottish Episcopal Church. He died in 1807, having held one rural pastoral charge for sixty-five years.

"In November, 1742, on the unanimous invitation of the people, he was appointed to the pastoral charge of the congregation at Longside. Uninfluenced by the soarings of ambition, he seems to have fixed here, at the outset, a permanent habitation: he rented a cottage at Linhart in the vicinity, which, though consisting only of a single apartment besides the kitchen, sufficed for the expenditure of his limited emoluments. In every respect he realised Goldsmith's description of the village pastor:—

'A man he was to all the country dear,  
And passing rich with forty pounds a-year;  
Remote from towns he ran his godly race,  
Nor e'er had changed, nor wish'd to change his place.'

Seccluded, however, as were Mr. Skinner's habits, and though he never had interfered in the political movements of the period, he did not escape his share in those ruthless severities which were visited upon the nonjuring clergy subsequent to the last rebellion. His chapel was destroyed by the soldiers of the barbarous Duke of Cumberland; and, on the plea of his having transgressed the law by preaching to more than four persons without subscribing the oath of allegiance, he was, during six months, detained a prisoner in the jail of Aberdeen. Entering on the sacred duties of the pastoral office, Mr. Skinner appears to have checked the indulgence of his rhyming propensities. His subse-

quent poetical productions, which include the whole of his popular songs, were written to please his friends, or gratify the members of his family, and without the most distant view to publication. In 1787 he writes to Burns on the subject of Scottish song:—"While I was young, I dabbled a good deal in these things; but on getting the black gown I gave it pretty much over, till my daughters grew up, who, being all tolerably good singers, plagued me for words to some of their favourite tunes, and so extorted those effusions which have made a public appearance, beyond my expectations and contrary to my intentions; at the same time, I hope there is nothing to be found in them uncharacteristic or unbecoming the cloth, which I would always wish to see respected." Some of Mr. Skinner's best songs were composed at a sitting, while they seldom underwent any revision after being committed to paper. To the following incident his most popular song, 'Tullochgorum,' owed its origin. In the course of a visit he was making to a friend in Ellon (not Cullen, as has been stated on the authority of Burns), a dispute arose among the guests on the subject of Whig and Tory politics, which, becoming somewhat too exciting for the comfort of the lady of the house, in order to bring it promptly to a close, she requested Mr. Skinner to suggest appropriate words for the favourite air, 'The Reel of Tullochgorum.' Mr. Skinner readily complied, and, before leaving the house, produced what Burns, in a letter to the author, characterised as 'the best Scotch song ever Scotland saw.'

In the memoir of Hector Macneill, the author of some of the most popular songs of Scotland, Dr. Rogers states that "an autobiography of the poet is in the possession of one of his surviving friends." Judging by the brief sketch prefixed to the poems, this memoir deserves publication, as Macneill seems to have passed a life of much adventure, and to have been intimate with men distinguished in Scottish literature and history. His earliest poems are his best. One of them, 'Scotland's Skaith; or, Will and Jean,' passed through fourteen editions in less than as many months, and gained him a wide reputation. Another published the following year, 1796, 'The Woes of War,' attained nearly an equal popularity. To English readers, the name of Joanna Baillie may not be known in connexion with songs such as 'Saw ye Johnny comin'?' 'The weary pund of Tow,' and 'Wood'd and married and a'.' To the lyric power of Joanna Baillie generous allusion is made by Sir W. Scott in the introduction to the third canto of 'Marmion.' She died at Hampstead in February, 1851, at the age of eighty-nine. The poems of Scott given in this volume are chiefly the ballads and songs that were scattered through his larger poems, as the boat-song in the second canto of 'The Lady of the Lake,' and the song of *Allan-a-Dale* in 'Rokeby.' Dr. Rogers performs his editorial duties with warm sympathy for the subject, and his biographical sketches are extremely interesting.

*Modern Jesuitism; or, the Movements and Vicissitudes of the Jesuits of the Nineteenth Century in Russia, England, Belgium, France, Switzerland, and other Parts.*  
By Edward Michelsen, Ph.D. Darton and Co.

Of the history of the Jesuits, until the suppression of the order by Pope Clemens XIV., in 1773, a complete and comprehensive account will be found in the work of Nicolini, published by Bohn in 1852. Of the subsequent movements of the Society only a slight sketch is there given, and Dr. Michelsen has

rendered an acceptable service in collecting and arranging, from various sources, the principal facts worthy of being recorded in the recent history of this active association. In the reaction that has taken place on the Continent since 1848, the Jesuits have borne an important part, and it is well that public attention should be directed to their subtle and dangerous movements. The facts are arranged under the head of the several countries where they have displayed the most activity and influence in public affairs. The warnings conveyed in Dr. Michelsen's narrative ought to be earnestly studied by statesmen, and by all who care for the interests of civil liberty and religious truth. The author justly observes that no nation, however great its political freedom, is safe against the intrigues of these adventurers. In Belgium, Switzerland, and England, the countries where constitutional liberty is best understood and most jealously maintained, the Jesuits have lately been at work with the greatest success. This is chiefly owing to the crafty policy of the order, which knows how to accommodate itself to the circumstances of every country to which it extends its operations. In Roman-catholic countries, where they think that less caution is required, their proceedings have been less disguised, and they have brought upon themselves a hostility, which contrasts strangely with the toleration they meet with in places where the feeling of the people might be expected to be more sternly displayed against such notorious intriguers and mischief-makers. Of their recent history in Austria, under the name of Ligorians, Dr. Michelsen gives a full narrative, from which we take the following extract:—

"Francis I., notwithstanding the most lively remonstrances from many quarters, and even from the police, accorded them in 1830 to erect a convent at Rennweg, one of the suburbs of Vienna. Thus was renewed here the custom of the Middle Ages, when to every male order was attached a similar female one, the cloister and convent being usually built in the same square opposite each other, and joined by subterraneous passages. A few old widows of fortune having taken the veil and become tenants of the new building, their property was naturally bequeathed to the institution, and their example was soon followed by other individuals of all ages and stations in life. The paters having given to the institution the name *Penitentiary*, it became the receptacle of gay women and prostitutes, whom the fathers proposed to reclaim to society. Vienna was, indeed, then notorious for debauchery, loose manners, and immoral life, and no wonder that such an institution, with such an avowed object in view, found praise in the eyes of the more steady and moral part of the community; but whether the pious fathers were just the men to effect the purpose, is a different question. It is true, that a certain, Countess D— became president of this Magdalen establishment, but her own previous life was anything but regular and virtuous. It is at all events beyond all doubt, that no perceptible reform became obvious in the life of the fair sex, and more especially of the servants and nurserymaids of Vienna, ever since the paters had been intrusted with the task. By such and similar means, the pious fathers succeeded in acquiring in a comparatively short space of time a considerable influence among the two extremes of society, the highest and the lowest. The middle classes, it is true, generally evinced contempt and hatred for them, but they had gained friends among the higher and educated classes, and, as is generally the case, the lower classes were not slow in imitating their betters. All the servants of both sexes, whose confessors they were, the fathers employed as secret spies,

from whom they frequently learnt the most secret affairs of their masters and mistresses. To like and similar purposes they also employed the *filles perdues* among the higher and lower classes, by bribes of absolution and spiritual blessings, and even, if necessary, by money and other presents of a material nature.

"Neither did the Ligorians understand less the mercantile art of making money by way of interest. The millions which they had accumulated within the short space of ten years, were not merely the fruit of begging, presents, and legacies, but also of usury and finance operations on the Exchange, which they carried on with a tact and judgment worthy of our Barings and Rothschilds. With the increase of wealth and influence among the aristocracy, they at last gained also the good wishes and patronage of Austria's real regent, Prince Metternich. It is true, that to some extent, also, female influence acted upon the mind of the chancellor of the empire, as it did upon its nominal ruler, Francis, and after him Ferdinand I.; that influence was, however, not strong enough to produce such a change in his mind, which must rather be sought in truly political motives, by which alone he could be induced to court the friendship rather than provoke the enmity of the Jesuits. In the political system adopted by that statesman, it is well known what an important part the priests played in Italy, by the assistance they gave to extinguish the flame of rebellion among the masses on the one hand, and to fan the spirit of jealousy among the Italian princes on the other. It is further known that Austria's moral rule in Italy is absolutely founded on the absence of all reforms and innovations in the existing order of things, and that it was only the crafty Jesuits alone who could be employed for the accomplishment of such a difficult task. It was they, indeed, who bridged over and preserved, more especially during the pontificate of Gregory XVI., the sovereign power of Metternich at Rome, Turin, and Naples. This was the price at which the states chancellor had no doubt granted them his favour and patronage, while the co-operation of the Loyolites in the process of enslaving Italy, was probably the strongest bond that chained Metternich to the disciples of Ignatius. Gioberti's bitter complaints of the Jesuits in Austria, on whose coalition, he says, the subjection of the Peninsula depends, sets the question at rest, if any doubt is still entertained on the subject."

When the revolutionary spirit of 1848 broke out, the Jesuits in Austria were the just objects of popular hatred:—

"At Vienna, after the fall of Metternich, the hated Ligorians were enjoined to quit the metropolis and the country generally; being slow in departing, the people stormed (6th April, 1848) their cloister, and menaced even their lives. Both the male and female Ligorians were thereupon packed into waggons and removed from town, under the escort of the national guard. An official investigation of their affairs procured a good insight into the relations of the pious fathers. Among the documents and other papers which they left behind, were found several promissory notes, payable to the order of Archduke Maximilian Este, and in the cellars were found large stores of wine, also registered in the name of that arch patron of the Jesuits. Their cashbook showed that they had received monthly subscriptions from pious individuals, to be distributed amongst the poor, but which the paters had employed in the purchase of stocks on the Exchange for their own account. Minute search in the cloister also revealed visible traces of crimes and debauchery unfit for publication. A few days afterwards (10th April) the Jesuits were ordered to quit Linz, while the people drove them forcibly from their settlements in Styria and the Archduchy of Austria. To prevent further disturbances, Emperor Ferdinand ordered (8th May, 1848), at the proposal of the Cabinet Council, the entire abolition of the Society of the Jesuits or Ligorians throughout the whole kingdom. Such an order was, however, more easily issued than executed, as the Jesuits possessed in the Royal family

itself, and more especially among the fair sex of the high aristocracy, many old faithful friends and influential patrons, who continued to protect them, and to be devoted to their cause heart and soul. Even in Vienna itself, they were not long in reintroducing themselves clandestinely, and so they did at Linz, where they worked and conspired against public order and tranquillity. In Galicia their expulsion was easily effected in July, 1848, but in Tyrol it met with many difficulties, Government there having declared their determination not to accede to the imperial decree of banishment. A monster petition, signed by nearly the whole population, was at the same time also forwarded to the head administration at Vienna, in which the withdrawal of the cabinet order (8th May) was insisted upon, rather than prayed for. It furnishes the historian with a new proof of the dangerous influence of the Jesuits even in those countries where the people at first evince great antipathy towards them.

"With the political reaction, however, since 1849, the Jesuits have made their reappearance in all the states whence they had fled or been expelled at the outbreak of the revolutions; they are now almost everywhere safely re-established, and are again working their way, secretly and successfully, to the hearts and pockets of the credulous and bigoted."

This account of the recent movements of the Jesuits in Austria may be taken as a fair type of their proceedings in other countries. In Belgium they are at present in great strength, and an explanation is given by Dr. Michelsen of the frequent translations of members of the Society from that kingdom to other spheres of operation:—

"In Belgium the Loyolites are not only confessors—aye, exceedingly mild confessors—but also the confidants of all family troubles and secrets. Woe to the man with whom the Jesuits are displeased; he may say farewell for ever to domestic peace and comfort. Neither is their dominion less powerful over the daughters of the unhappy mothers. They allure the young girls, under prospects of rich marriages, into all sorts of pious societies, which stand under the patronage of some favourite Jesuit saints. Their influence is, in short, so unlimited over the female sex in Belgium, that the husbands never dare to oppose the private conferences held between their wives and the paters. The conferences consist in the woman retiring for a few days to the convent, where she practises pious exercises in the presence of the fathers, who provide her besides with devout rules for her conduct at home. Into these retreats only married women are admitted, a class of the fair sex whose intercourse is particularly courted by the disciples of Ignatius. If scandalous reports arise from the overzeal, i. e., too much liberty taken with the fair sex by the priest in such conferences, or in the confessional, the superiors have a ready means of silencing these reports by suddenly removing the sinner from the place, and sending him as a missionary to some part of America. This circumstance accounts for the increasing number of such missionaries within the last fifteen years in America.

"Gioberti says, that, 'arrived at Brussels, they began with buying the hotel Coulmont for 120,000 francs. Since then they have erected a building which cost them more than a million, while now the whole of one side of the Ursuline-street, with the exception of one single house, belongs to them, and there are hardly two or three houses on the opposite side of which they are not the owners. In the excess of pride they have asked government to allow them to build a private subterraneous passage, to save them the trouble of crossing the street.'"

We regret to observe that the influence of the Jesuits in England has within these few weeks been successfully exerted, in inducing the English Government to exclude Roman-catholics from the operation of the



Charitable Trusts' Bill, a provision which will give facility for the fraudulent acquisition of property from their deluded victims, in which the Jesuits have always shown themselves to be adepts. It is certainly humiliating to find that a society, which is regarded with suspicion and dread in the Roman-catholic countries of Europe, is able to work with so little control in Protestant England. It is one of the counterbalancing penalties we have to pay for the enjoyment of our constitutional liberty, and the maintenance of religious toleration. The only remedy at present lies in the extension of sound and religious education, and in the diffusion of information about the Jesuits, such as is contained in Dr. Michelsen's valuable and well-timed volume.

## NOTICES.

*Paper and Paper-Making, Ancient and Modern.*

By Richard Herring. With an Introduction, by the Rev. G. Croly, LL.D. Longman and Co. A REPORTED deficiency in the supply of paper has of late attracted unusual notice to this department of industrial art. The present work is founded on lectures delivered at the London Institution, in which Mr. Herring gave a learned and elaborate account of the history of paper and of paper-making. The book is divided into three chapters, the first treating historically of the early materials used for writing purposes, and of modern paper, with the progress of the invention to its present superior condition. The second lecture treats of the materials used in the manufacture of paper, the machinery of different kinds, the water-marks, and other incidental points in the art of paper-making. In the last lecture, among miscellaneous topics, the paper duty and the excise regulations affecting the manufacture are discussed. The history and the principles of paper-making are described in a concise and satisfactory manner, and illustrative specimens, made from a variety of materials and of different textures, are bound up with the volume. Dr. Croly, who mentions his having attended Mr. Herring's course of lectures, prefixes a short introductory preface on the connexion of paper with the press as an agent of human progress. He says that the Chinese undoubtedly made paper of cotton and even of hemp ages before modern history began, and the Arabians either borrowed or invented the manufacture in the eighth century. "But the discovery perished for want of the press; as the press would have perished for want of the vigour, yet to be created in every faculty of human advance, by the Reformation." It should not be forgotten, adds Dr. Croly, "that the first printed books were religious, as the 'Biblia Pauperum,' a small folio, of forty leaves, each with a picture, and a text of scripture under it; and the 'Speculum Humanae Salvationis,' a similar work of pictures and texts in Latin; and that the last and noblest achievement of printing has been the renewed publication of the Gospel, in nearly every language of the globe." Mr. Herring says that the report of the deficient supply of paper is somewhat exaggerated, and that it applies more to the kinds used for common purposes than for that employed in printing. He also states that no material yet proposed at all equals rags at once in suitability and economy. In the account of the paper-making machine, the inventions of M. Fourdrier are spoken of with due praise, and reference is made to the testimonial to his memory, which has now taken the form of a subscription fund for the surviving members of his family. With regard to the excise duty on paper, which is absurdly styled a tax on knowledge, Mr. Herring "questions whether it would be possible to impose one less injurious to the well-being of society, and against which, as of necessity, fewer persons could have cause to complain." At the same time there are some grievances in regard to the modes of levying the duty, vexatious to the manufacturers and obstructive to improvement.

*Acadian Geology: an Account of the Geological Structures and Mineral Resources of Nova Scotia and Neighbouring Provinces.* By John William Dawson, F.G.S. Oliver and Boyd.

THE visit of Sir C. Lyell to Nova Scotia in 1842 led to a better knowledge and more accurate study of the geology of that region of North America. Many papers have since been published in the American journals, as well as in the Transactions of the Geological Society. Of earlier observations and descriptions Mr. Dawson gives an account in an introductory chapter. The present volume contains a connected and well-arranged sketch of the geological structure and mineral resources of a large district of the North American continent. In the account of Nova Scotia proper the author has trusted entirely to his own notes; in regard to the New Brunswick and Fredericton districts, the observations of other explorers have afforded material assistance. Mr. Dawson deserves high praise for the extent and assiduity of his labours, in a remote region, with little scientific co-operation, and without the advantage of having public collections or libraries to refer to. The aid given by the suggestions and advice of Sir Charles Lyell is gracefully acknowledged in the dedication of the volume, which is illustrated by numerous engravings and a geological map of the district. A list of Acadian fossils is given in an appendix, the term Acadia, given by the early French settlers, designating the Lower Provinces of British America as distinguished from Canada. It is a valuable work, whether as a contribution to scientific geology, or as directing to the development of the mineral resources of the colony.

*Louis XIV. and the Writers of his Age.* By the Rev. J. F. Astié. Translated, with an Introduction, by the Rev. E. N. Kirk. Jewett and Co., Boston. S. Low and Son, London.

THIS work contains a course of lectures delivered in New York on the Augustan age of French literature. The general spirit of the age of Louis XIV. having been discussed in one lecture, separate chapters are devoted to Pascal's 'Provincial Letters,' Corneille, Fenelon, La Fontaine, Boileau, Racine, Molière, and Pascal's 'Thoughts.' The historical and critical comments on these writers and their works are marked generally by judgment and good taste, and the volume forms an agreeable and instructive manual of the literature of France during the age of Louis XIV., its Augustan period.

*View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages.* By Henry Hallam LL.D., Vol. III. Eleventh edition. Murray.

HAVING already noticed (*ante*, p. 377) the issue of this new edition of Hallam's standard work on the Middle Ages, we now merely report the publication of the third volume, with a copious index to the whole work. As in the former volumes, the author has introduced occasional notes as references to works of recent date in which subjects of importance have been discussed.

## SUMMARY.

IN the Annotated Edition of the English Poets, edited by Mr. Robert Bell (John W. Parker and Son), the first volume of *The Poetical Works of Samuel Butler* contains the first two parts of 'Hudibras.' A very good biographical sketch, and acceptable notes, selected and original, are given.

In an American work, *The Life of Sir William Pepperrell, Bart.*, the only native of New England who was created a baronet during the connexion of the State with the mother country, by Usher Parsons (Little, Brown, and Co., Boston), will be found some interesting notices of the loyalist times of New England. General Pepperrell was associated with Commodore Warren in the siege and conquest of Louisburg, and was the conspicuous hero of the campaign of 1745 in that region. A letter from the Duke of Newcastle, appointing him Governor of Louisburg, is printed with other documents and correspondence. The concluding chapter must be chiefly interesting to the American families

who may regard it an honour to be connected with that of the Pepperrells.

Another American volume gives an account of *Female Life among the Mormons*, a narrative of many years' personal experience, by the wife of a Mormon elder, recently from Utah (Trübner and Co., London; J. C. Derby, New York). Many of the details of the narrative are of a painful and disagreeable kind, and appear not to give an exaggerated statement of the miseries to which the greater part of the female population of a country of polygamists and impostors must be exposed.

Plain and familiar hints on a variety of subjects connected with grammar, composition, punctuation, pronunciation, and other departments of spoken or written language, are contained in a little treatise, *Live and Learn: a Guide for all who wish to Speak and Write correctly* (J. F. Shaw). Many whose general education is good may usefully consult a manual of this kind, as is shown in the chapter on instances of false syntax, errors, &c., consisting of extracts from the writings of learned authors. A useful little book of instruction in the idioms of the French language, by Christotome Dagobert, is printed with the quaint title of *A bon Chat bon Rat, Tit for Tat* (E. T. Whitefield).

In a little volume entitled *The Philosophy of Reproduction*, by Robert James Mann, M.D., author of the 'Guide to the Knowledge of Life' and other useful educational works (Longman and Co.), information is given on various points of physiological science, less suitable for being treated in detail in books designed for circulation among the young as school-books. Of the researches of physiologists in regard to the reproductive system in vegetable and animal life, Dr. Mann's treatise gives a clear and comprehensive summary, the discoveries of Mohl, Quekett, Barry, Carpenter, Owen, and other men of science, being stated in popular language. The book is illustrated with frequent woodcuts.

Extracted from the writings of Archbishop Whately is an account of the character and origin of the pagan religions, arranged and published under the title of *Outlines of Mythology for the Use of Schools*, by a Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin (John W. Parker and Son). It may be used as a class-book, but is better adapted for the private student, being a suggestive and philosophical commentary on the facts of paganism.

Two volumes, each with the title *The End of the World*, the one by the Rev. Dr. Cumming (J. F. Shaw), and the other by the Very Rev. John Baptist Pagani (C. Dolman), present speculations on subjects of prophecy as seen from opposite points of view. Dr. Cumming's book consists of a series of pulpit discourses in popular style, containing running comments on texts of scripture, newspaper paragraphs, and topics of the day, regarded as "signs of the times." The treatise of the Roman-catholic writer is a more elaborate and earnest work, the statements and arguments of which will be read with curiosity and interest by those whose opinions and views are widely different from those of the writer. There is some novelty in this country in a writer on Prophecy scouting the idea of the Pope being Antichrist. There are peculiarities of opinion on other subjects which generally cause little difficulty to Protestant writers on prophecy. An acceptable volume of *Dr. Cumming's Sabbath Morning Readings, on the Book of Numbers* (J. F. Shaw), forms part of the series of the author's Commentary on the Old Testament Scriptures.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Arago's Meteorological Essays, 8vo, cloth, 18s.  
Bard's (S. A.) Waikana, post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.  
Bellet's (R. J.) Memoir, 2 vols., post 8vo, cloth, £1 1s.  
Bridgell's (J.) Indian Commercial Tables, 8vo, £1 1s.  
Chalmers' Works, Vol. 5, cloth, 6s.  
Clark's Railway Machinery, 2 vols., imperial 4to, £4 15s.  
Coles (E.) on God's Sovereignty, 12mo, cloth, 3s.  
Courts (The) of Jamaica, part 1, royal 8vo, cloth, £1 4s.  
Fletcher's Family Devotions, new ed., royal 4to, cloth, £1 8s.  
Handbook of Southern Germany, p. 8vo, cloth, new ed., 9s.  
Kingsley's Glaucon, 2nd edition, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
Lyra Germanica, fcap, cloth, 5s.  
Newgate's (C. N.) Tariffs of all Nations, 4to, cloth, £1 10s.  
Recollections of Russia, by a Nobleman, post 8vo, cl., 3s. 6d.

Roberts's Indian Exchange Tables, 2nd edit., 8vo, cl., 10s. 6d.  
 Ronalds & Richardson's Chemical Technology, Vol. 1, £1 10s.  
 Spencer's (H.) Principles of Psychology, 8vo, cloth, 16s.  
 Stanhope Bureleigh, 12mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.  
 Taylor's (H.) Bee-Keeper's Manual, 5th ed., illustrated, 4s.  
 Toller's (J.) Discourses on the Philippians, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
 Trollope's (Mrs.) Gertrude, 3 vols., 8vo, cloth, £1 11s. 6d.  
 Von Bohlen's Introduction to the Book of Genesis, 2 vols., 14s.  
 Warren's (S.) Select Extracts from Blackstone, p. 8vo, cl., 7s.  
 Wickenden's (Rev. W.) Revelations of a Poor Curate, 6s.

#### ARCHÆOLOGICAL MEETINGS.

WE have this week again to devote our space to the notice of archæological proceedings. The annual gatherings of antiquaries at this season in different parts of the country, promise well for the investigation of the early history of our island; and while affording agreeable relaxation to the various members, tend to bring together in pleasant companionship men of kindred pursuits and tastes, and to infuse a wholesome spirit of research among the inhabitants of localities otherwise unconscious of the high interest and value of their historical relics. The meeting, to which the first place should be given in our report, is that of the Caerleon Antiquarian Association. It will be remembered, that when the British Archæological Association met last year at Chepstow, a somewhat unseemly desire was manifested by one of its leading members to explore some Roman Remains at Caerwent, in the face of a prior application from a local Society. That excavation, with the valuable assistance of Mr. Akerman, the Caerleon Society has now made; and an interesting meeting was held last week on the ancient Roman site itself, the property of the Rev. Freke Lewis, under the presidency of the Bishop of Llandaff. Mr. Akerman had been engaged most assiduously in directing and examining the excavations for several weeks past, and great praise is due to him for his disinterested and earnest zeal in the matter. The result has been more than usually successful. Two ranges of buildings have been laid open, in one of which is a very perfect tessellated pavement, in the other a complete suite of baths has been discovered. In the course of the excavations, a number of Roman coins have been met with, chiefly of the age of Constantine and his successors.

Mr. Octavius Morgan, in moving the adoption of the Society's annual Report, which showed that, through the munificence of its members, it had been enabled, at an expense of 570*l.*, to construct a museum for the preservation of its antiquities, said "it was with great satisfaction he welcomed the company under the apple-trees of the orchard of Caerwent. The Caerleon Antiquarian Society was established a few years ago, through the exertions of the late lamented Sir Digby Mackworth, and through that gentleman's interest, and that of Mr. Lee and others, a small country place like that of Caerleon, and a small country Society like theirs, had done that which he was proud to think of—they had erected for themselves a very sufficient museum in which to deposit those articles of antiquity which might be found in Monmouthshire. At the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Shrewsbury the other day, he heard some remarks upon their Museum, which were very pleasing; and it was said there were a great many societies of much greater pretensions, which possessed no such institution. He was glad to find that the proceedings of the Society met with the approbation of so many persons, and he was sure the excavations would amply repay the trouble and cost they had incurred. Some people thought it was scarcely worth while preserving the relics of antiquity; and archæology was viewed as a dry study; but he was of opinion that every building had its own story, the correctness or erroneousness of which might be confirmed or removed by the researches of antiquarians. He had no doubt but the history of Caerwent might be somewhat elucidated if they pursued their inquiries further. When he returned from Italy, in 1828, during which journey he visited Pompeii, he paid a visit to Caerwent; and when he had examined that spot, he exclaimed, 'This is the Monmouthshire Pompeii!' He was delighted to find his words

fulfilled, for the excavations had revealed the remains of a Roman house and baths, neither of which would disgrace the vicinity of Naples. If they pursued the work, he had no doubt they would lay bare the whole plan of the Roman house and baths, the perfectness of which could not be excelled, except in the excavations of Pompeii."

The following historical account of the locality in which the excavations had been made, and in which the members of the Caerleon Archæological Association were then assembled, was then delivered by Mr. Wakeman:—

"Short as are the accounts which have come down to us of the Roman invasion of Britain, and of their proceedings during the four centuries that the island continued under domination, we cannot be surprised that Venta has found no place in history. All that we certainly know of the place is, that it was a Roman station; and the remains still visible of the walls, and the discoveries that from time to time have been made here, prove beyond a doubt that it was a town of considerable importance, during their occupation only second to Caerleon. The area within the walls is about forty acres—Caerleon is about fifty acres. Camden says, three tessellated pavements were found here in 1689, which, having been left exposed to the weather, had been destroyed by the action of the atmosphere. From the description he gives of them, from the report of the inhabitants, they must have been very beautiful, and belonged to some magnificent building. It would be desirable to ascertain, if possible, whereabouts these were found. He says in a garden, and in the margin is Francis Ridley—the name, I suppose, of the occupier or proprietor of the premises. Another was found in 1777, about twenty-one long by eighteen, in an orchard; I suppose the one in which our explorations are being carried on. Some others have, I believe, since been laid open, of which no account has been published. Of other relics that may have been found, no record has been preserved, that I am aware of. In Seyer's History of Bristol, it is said that the Rev. Mr. Thomas, minister of the parish, had drawn up an account of the town, at considerable length, but had mislaid it after having given copies to Bishop Barrington and Mr. Hanbury, of Pontypool. I would suggest an inquiry after this manuscript, which, if in existence, would be interesting. If the copy given to Mr. Hanbury be in the possession of our friend, the Lord Lieutenant, he would, no doubt, favour us with a sight of it. Venta is, in all probability, a latinised form of the British Gwent, the name of the district which included the present county of Monmouth, and parts of those adjoining. No satisfactory etymology of this name has yet been given. Dr. Owen Pugh derives it from *Gwent*, fair, and defines it a fair, open, champaign region; a description by no means applicable to this county, which we all know to be anything but plain, open, and champaign. Notwithstanding the deservedly high reputation of the learned Doctor, I must demur to his explanation. Winchester had the same name, with the addition of Belgarum, to distinguish it from this Venta Silurum. There was also Ventu Scenorum, in Norfolk. Whatever may have been its real import, we may trace it in the names of the Venidi, or Wendi, a people of Germany, the Veneti in Italy, and the Veneti in Gaul—all Celtic tribes. According to the Triads, the third social tribe which settled in Britain, came from Armorica—may it not be inferred that our Gwenti were a colony of those of the same name in that country? Assuming this to have been so, the preservation of their original appellation is a strong confirmation of the truth of the tradition recorded in the Triad. Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in a note to his introduction to Giraldus' Itinerary, says—"The Silures, with their subordinate tribes, the Dimetie and Ordovices, possessed all the country west of the Severn and the Dee, under their capital, Venta or Caerwent,"—whence he seems to have inferred that a British town existed here, upon the site of which the Roman station was afterwards founded. The learned antiquary must have penned this note without bestowing

much consideration upon the subject. There is no authority whatever for the assertion that the Silures had a town called Caerwent at all, nor is the name of their capital anywhere mentioned. Moreover, the situation of this place does not at all agree with those chosen by the Britons for the sites of their strongholds, which were placed upon lofty hills, or where the nature of the ground rendered them difficult of access or easily defended. There are a great many British caers in the neighbourhood, but the only one of sufficient magnitude to warrant the supposition that it may have been the capital of the district, is the Gaer Vawr, some four miles to the north. It is impossible to say what its original name may have been. The Silures were reduced to subjection about the year 72 of the Christian era, by the Roman general Julius Frontinus, who very probably laid the foundation of Venta; and I think I shall be able to show that it continued to be a flourishing town down to a period a little anterior to the Norman conquest—that is to say, above nine hundred years, during which long space of time we, however, know very little of its history. Within about a century of the extinction of the Roman power in Britain, this district formed part of the principality of Glamorgan, under the government of chieftains who claimed to be, and perhaps were, the direct descendants of the Silurian prince Caractacus, subordinate to them. Gwent appears to have been under the rule of a junior branch of the same family, generally, but according to our ideas, improperly, styled Kings of Gwent. It seems probable that these sub-reguli made Caerwent their capital. One of them, Caradoc ap Ynwyr, king of Gwent—apparently in the early part of the sixth century—gave certain lands at Caerwent to his wife's nephew, St. Tathay, who here founded a school and monastery, in which, among others, our celebrated Gwentian saint, Cadoc, was educated. Tathay is also said to have been the guardian and instructor of Machs, a sister of Cadoc, who, having been murdered by a Saxon mendicant, was esteemed a martyr; the memory of both is preserved in the name of the neighbouring church, called in the records Llanvaches, alias Llandathays, although the latter name is now obsolete. St. Tathay is commemorated in the calendar on the 26th December. The situation of this church confirms, in some measure, the connexion of St. Tathay with Caerwent. As to the school, it may be observed that all the great schools in Wales—Llanarvan, Llanilyd, and the rest—were also monasteries, and the superiors styled Abbots. A grant to Bishop Pater, recorded in the Liber Landavensis, between the years 948 and 961, was witnessed, among others, by Goronwy ap Gwrrud, Abbot of the city of Gwent (Abbas Gwentonie Urbis). Two other grants to Bishop Gwrgan, between 972 and 982, were witnessed by Eidef, Reader of the city of Gwent (Lector Urbis Gwenti) and Bledddwr, the Steward. Both the school and the town must have been then existing—as the term Urbis would not have been applied to a mere village: and this brings us down to within a century of the Norman conquest. A grant to Bishop Herwald, in the time of Roger, son of William Fitz Osborn, which fixes the date in 1072, was witnessed by Ievan ap Rhun, priest of Caerwent. It was no longer styled Urbis, and I think it may be inferred that the town had been destroyed in the interval, most probably by the Saxon Earl Harold, who, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, overran the greater part of Gwent, eastward of the Usk, and commenced building a house at Portscuet, which was destroyed by Caradoc ap Griffith ap Rhydderch, in or about the year 1056. At the time of Domesday survey, Beli Hardd ap Brochval was Lord of Caerwent; he is mentioned in that record under the corrupted appellation of Beluad de Carnen, and held half a carucate of land of the king, but paid nothing. There is no mention of a town, and the small quantity of land he held, leads to the inference that Beli was much reduced in state and consequence. His son, Owen ap Beli, seems to have been the last Welsh Lord of Caerwent; he was living in the reign of Henry I. In the same reign, Walter



Fitz Richard de Clare, the founder of Tintern, is called by Dugdale, Lord of Caerwent—no doubt on some good authority, although I have failed to discover anything in the records to confirm it. The Anglo-Norman Barons were not over-scrupulous in ejecting the Welsh proprietors, and appropriating their estates, upon very slight pretences. In this instance, however, I am inclined to suppose that De Clare may have acquired this place in a less objectionable fashion than was customary at that time of day, and that Owen really received an equivalent elsewhere, in exchange; for he removed into Somersetshire, where he and his descendants for many generations, under the name of De Carwent, and latterly Carent, held lands under the Clares and their successors, Lords of Chepstow, which appears rather extraordinary, if Owen had been ousted from his estate in Gwent by violence. The last of this ancient family was a William Carent, usher of the black rod, who left two daughters, both of whom were living unmarried in 1791. The earliest subinfeudists mentioned in the records, were the Lucys, who were seated here in the reign of King John. In the beginning of the sixteenth century, the manor belonged to a branch of the Kemeys family, who were the last resident proprietors. The inquiry naturally suggests itself, Where was the Manor House? It is about a quarter of a mile from the village, on the Chepstow-road, and now called Slough, corruptly for Islaw Gwent—that is, the lower side of the town of Gwent. The manor, in some documents, is called Slough, alias Caerwent; and the Kemeys are described in deeds, as of Islaw Gwent, or Slough. I am not aware whether any Roman remains have been found at this place, or not; yet it seems not improbable that it may occupy the site of a Roman villa. After the Kemeys, it was the property of the Williamses, of Llangibby, and was sold by Sir John Williams, at the beginning of the last century, since which, it has passed through several hands, and was purchased of Sir Mark Wood, by the father of our excellent friend, the present lord, to whom we are so much indebted for his permission to make excavations on his property." Of the excavations and their results in detail, a report will in due time be furnished by Mr. Akerman.

At the meeting of the British Archaeological Association, in the Isle of Wight, the Earl of Perth and Melfort was unable, on account of family illness, to attend, and the chair was filled by Mr. Pettigrew, who commenced the proceedings with the following historical account of the locality in which the members were assembled:—

"He observed that the original inhabitants, according to Suetonius, who was the first Roman author who described the island, were Belgæ. It was conquered A.D. 43 by Vespasian, one of the generals of the Emperor Claudius, who named it Vecta or Vectis. In the year 530 it was invaded by Cerdic, the Saxon chief, and founder of the kingdom of Wessex, who, according to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, slaughtered the inhabitants of Carisbrook, and re-peopled the island with Jutes. From the Jutes descended the Kentish men and those who now dwell in the island. Having traced the succession through the descendants of Cerdic for about a century, Mr. Pettigrew mentioned that Cadwalla, king of the island, having been defeated in battle by Eadwin, fled into Ireland, and thence into Brittany, but many years afterwards he returned and slaughtered the inhabitants with great cruelty. In the time of Alfred the Great and Ethelred the Unready, the Danes were in possession of the Isle of Wight, and retained it for some time, carrying on their piratical practices with great success. Earl Godwin twice plundered the island in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and Earl Tosti in the time of Harold. At the time of the Conquest, the island was granted to William Fitz-Osborne, afterwards Earl of Hereford, one of the most powerful of the Norman barons. In the reign of Henry VI. it was erected into a kingdom, and bestowed upon Henry d'Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, who was crowned by Henry's own hand, but he dying

without issue, it passed again to the Crown of England. He had touched but briefly upon the ancient history of this beautiful island, but the members and friends of the association would have the subject again brought before them by Mr. Planché. As to the nature of those antiquities some diversity of opinion had existed, and Sir Henry Englefield, an accurate observer and an experienced antiquary, had remarked that not a vestige of the Romans remained in the island. Since his time, however, various barrows had been examined, and the result was that Roman funeral practices had been discovered to have been adopted, while Roman coins and other remains had been found. The most remarkable antiquities of the island were tumuli, which were known to be the tombs of Britons, Romans, Saxons, and Danes. They were the depositories of the remains of the most ancient potentates, chieftains, and warriors. The tumulus was more ancient than the pyramid. The simplicity of the original mound, consisting of little more than a heap of stones or a pile of earth, had served to perpetuate its existence; and while the pyramid, the arch, or the obelisk had decayed and sunk into oblivion, the tumulus still remained to impress us with the reverence which in the earliest times was paid to the dead, and to place before us the significant fact that, while the irresistible and never-ceasing action of the elements or the fury of man had demolished splendid temples and grand mausoles, the more humble tumulus had escaped, and had even been permitted to retain its pristine shape. Tumuli were found in all parts of the world, and they were the most permanent memorials, for nothing but an earthquake or a deluge, 'those great winding-sheets,' as Lord Bacon had happily expressed it, 'which bring all things to oblivion,' could destroy them. The ancient poets and historians all spoke of the mounds or tumuli. Homer and Herodotus abounded with allusions to or descriptions of them. The Greeks raised sepulchral tumuli and also burnt their dead. Homer described the funeral ceremonies performed on the death of heroes, and the siege of Troy furnished us with the first mention of a barrow. Some of the barrows of the Isle of Wight had been subjected to examination, though the results had hitherto been but briefly stated, and an interesting summary drawn up from the notes of the late Mr. J. Dennet, keeper of Carisbrook Castle, had been printed in the Winchester Congress volume of the Society's proceedings. Some of the antiquities which had been discovered in the barrows were deposited in the Museum at Newport. They had been derived principally from the western range of hills which extended from Carisbrook to Freshwater-gate, comprising a distance of about twelve miles, and their contents might be recognised as chiefly belonging to the Roman and Saxon periods. The most ancient barrows of this country were to be regarded as British; although there existed much difficulty in pointing out distinctly their essential difference from others perhaps of a period more recent, there yet appeared good ground for appropriating to this people those mounds in which a stone chamber, formed in a rough and crude manner, and varying in dimensions, was contained within. The earth of many of these mounds having in the course of time been removed, the stones had been exposed, and constituted what were termed cromlechs. They were neither numerous nor extensive in England, yet were scattered over the various parts of the British islands, as well as other countries. An attentive examination of the contents of barrows served to denote the people by whom they were erected. A comparison of them in different localities would confirm our opinion with regard to the people, and their similarity in certain districts might be traced to the communications which had existed in different countries, and would enable us to determine on the course of civilization and the progress of tribes, either for the purposes of commerce or conquest. The barrows of Western Europe offered abundant evidence of their relation to those of the Scandinavians, the Cymmerians, and the Scythians.

At Brooke Down a large Cinerary urn of brown earth, unbaked, was found at the summit of a barrow, and was evidently a secondary interment, the place of another having been discovered in the chalk below. It contained burnt bones, ashes and charcoal; and similar substances were met with in other urns near Freshwater. At Shalcombe Down bronze fibule and bone and ivory ornaments have been found. In one barrow in this place an iron sword, tweezers, and fibule of the Saxon kind had been found. The fibule were of a circular shape, some of them being composed of silver, which had been richly gilt. They were in fine preservation. At Chapel Downs skeletons and swords had been found of a decidedly Saxon period. The discovery of a perfect skeleton was recorded, over the right shoulder of which was a glass vessel, exceedingly thin, and the edges turned over. It had a beautiful appearance from being so long buried in the earth. At a previous examination a portion of another glass vessel, ribbed and fluted, was discovered, together with a bronze fibula and a spiral ring of white metal slightly silvered, which was found on the bone of a finger. About thirty graves were opened, and a variety of antiquities had been discovered. At Ashen Down a Roman barrow, as appeared by the incineration of the remains, was examined by Mr. Dennet in 1827, but neither weapon nor ornament was found in it. At Arretton Down a barrow was opened in which was a skeleton, together with fibule, a comb, and a portion of a spear-head, the *debris* of wood still remaining in the socket. Having detailed the results of several other examinations, Mr. Pettigrew observed that in 1853 twelve tumuli were opened on Ashly Down, and, from the relics there found, it would appear that they were those of the ancient inhabitants. The whole of the investigations which had been hitherto made would appear to point to the conclusion that these barrows were erected during the transitional stage from Roman to Saxon domination. Fibule were of a decidedly Roman character. There were also calcined bones and incinerated remains, which would appear to have been Roman; while, on the other hand, there existed skeletons perfect, with the exception of the skull, which were in all probability of Saxon origin. But, in addition to tumuli, there were other matters of great antiquarian interest in the Isle of Wight, among which were the old manorial and religious houses. A peculiar interest attached to that of Barton Oratory, from its having become the property of her Majesty. It was founded at the close of the reign of Henry III. or the commencement of Edward I., under the Augustine rule. It was a simple, massive, and noble erection, but the greatest portion had been levelled with the ground. Two of the fronts had, however, been preserved, which would well repay the visit of an antiquary. A large number of coins had been discovered from time to time in the Isle of Wight, the earliest of which was one of M. Macilius Tullius. A brass coin of Lucius Cæsar had also been found, besides nearly 4000 English coins, principally sterling, or pennies, of Henry III., Edward I., II., and III., of England, and Alexander III., John Balliol, and Robert Bruce, of Scotland, besides numerous coins of Dukes and Counts of the neighbourhood, known as counterfeit sterling. They appeared to have been deposited principally in the reign of Edward III., during a panic created by a French invasion. There were also in the island numerous ecclesiastical antiquities, including monumental brasses. Many old and rare paintings in churches had also been discovered, which threw considerable light upon the progress of the art.

Mr. Pettigrew read a paper contributed by Mr. H. S. Cuming, on the relics of Charles I. He observed that the name of that monarch and Carisbrook Castle, where he underwent thirteen months' captivity, would ever be intimately associated. There stood the moss-grown, ivy-mantled walls, within which he was incarcerated, the ramparts round which he moodily paced, the chamber where he slept, the iron-grated window through which he made a futile attempt to escape,

and beneath which lurked the wily Edmond Rolph with murderous intent on the life of the King. Newport also was associated with his fate, for there, in the old room in the Grammar School, sat the Parliamentary Commissioners—Hollis, Glyn, and Vane—when they held their conference, and secretly determined on the death of the king. The first relic of Charles I. he had to mention was a very beautiful cap, similar to what heralds termed the "cap of maintenance," which was worn by the king when he attempted to escape from Carisbrook. It fell out of the window, and was picked up by a gentleman named Lee. It was now believed to be in the possession of Mr. Robinson, of Marlborough-house, who received it from the late Mr. Crofton Croker. Their lamented president, the late Mr. R. Bernal, possessed a large silver watch said to have been given by Charles to Colonel Hammond while at Carisbrook. It was double-cased, the outer one being engraved with the figure of the king praying, and on the back of the inner case was engraved another praying figure of a man in a gown, with the Saviour above. After the king was removed to Westminster for his trial it was stated by Sir P. Warwick that at the trial, while His Majesty was leaning in the court upon his gold-headed staff, the head broke off on a sudden, which, the king told Bishop Juxon, made a great impression on him. This cane or staff was in the possession of a lady residing at Worcester. From the termination of the trial on the 27th January to his decapitation, three days afterwards, relics thickened upon them. The counterpane which covered his bed, and which was made of thick rich blue satin, embroidered with gold and silver in a deep border, came into the possession of a branch of the Cromwell family, and eventually descended to the family of Champneys, of Orchardleigh, near Frome, Somersetshire, by whom it had ever since been used as a christening mantle. When the king rose on the fatal morning of the 30th of January he said to his faithful attendant, "Herbert, this is my second marriage-day; I will be as trim to-day as may be; for before night I hope to be espoused to my blessed Jesus." He then appointed what clothes he would wear. "Let me have a shirt more than ordinary," said the King, "by reason the season is so sharp as probably may make me shake, which some observers will imagine proceeds from fear; I would have no such imputation; I fear not death—death is not terrible to me. I bless God I am prepared." On his way on foot through the park, the King gave Herbert a large and curious clock watch, which has been in the family of Mitford, of Pitt's-hill, Sussex, for more than a century. On arriving at Whitehall he was led along the galleries and banquetting-house through a passage broken in the wall to the scaffold, which was erected in front of the building, facing the present Horse Guards. The Prayer-book he used on the scaffold was sold in 1825, by Mr. Thomas, of King-street, Covent-garden. It was a folio, deficient of the title-page, but on that of the psalter was "Carolus R.," in the King's own hand-writing. The Presbytery of Dumfries declared that this book had been stolen from their library, but did not attempt to make good their claim, and it was knocked down to Mr. Slater for 100 guineas. The King gave his large watch, which he wore, to Mr. J. Ashburnham, who planned his escape from Hampton-court in November, 1646, and to Bishop Juxon he gave his "George," pronouncing at the same time the word "remember." Previous to giving the "George," he asked the bishop for his cap, which when he had put on, he said to the executioner, "Does my hair trouble you?" who desiring it might be all put under, it was put back by the bishop. This cap, which was one of white quilted satin, after passing through various hands, came at last into the possession of Mr. Crofton Croker, and was sold at the dispersion of his collection last year for 37.15s. After the decapitation, the King's shirt, with ruffled wrists, his white silk drawers, and the sheet which was thrown over the Royal corpse, came into the possession of Mr. Ashburnham, and, after having long been carefully preserved, they were, with the watch beforementioned, bequeathed to the clerk

of the parish of Ashburnham, Sussex, to be kept for ever in the church. They were now exhibited in the chancel of that church in a case lined with red velvet. There were traces of blood on the shirt, and the sheet was almost covered with it. It had become nearly black. Richard Brandon, the hangman who was the executioner of the king, confessed that he took an orange stuck full of cloves out of the king's pocket, as well as a handkerchief. After mentioning a great variety of other interesting relics of this ill-fated monarch, Mr. Cuming stated that none of them had gained such notoriety as the knives with handles believed to have been cast of the metal which formed the equestrian statue of Charles now standing at Charing-cross. This noble statue, the work of the famous Habert Le Sœur, was, according to Walpole, cast in a spot of ground near the church in Covent-garden, in 1633, and, not being erected before the civil war, it was sold by the Parliament to John Rivet, a brazier, living at the sign of the Dial, near Holborn-conduit, with strict orders to break it in pieces. Rivet, however, concealed both horse and rider under ground till the Restoration, producing some fragments of old brass and a number of knives, the hfts of which he declared were made of the identical metal of which the statue was composed, and which were eagerly bought up both by Royalists and Republicans—by the one class from affection for their murdered master, and by the other as a badge of the triumph of their party. Such were a few of the most interesting relics; but what a train of thought did their recital evoke! They led them step by step from the king's arrival at Carisbrook Castle, in November, 1646, till his death upon the scaffold fifteen months afterwards. They awakened the recollection of many a restless spirit of that restless age. Prince and plebeian, friend and foe, the gay Cavalier and the gloomy Roundhead, seemed to be resuscitated as warning witnesses against the vices and errors of that stormy age, causing us to rejoice that we lived under the sway of one whose worth and virtue shed a blessing upon our land, and for whom every breast glowed with affection and every heart beat with devoted loyalty.

Mr. W. H. Black exhibited some ancient and royal charters relating to the town of Newport. The first was a grant to the inhabitants of certain privileges of government and toll by Earl Richard de Redvers, in the reign of Henry II., which was followed by a great number of charters confirming those privileges, and which had been granted by the successive kings of England, from Richard II. till Charles II. In these charters the town was named Medine, and it was a singular fact mentioned by the lecturer that the earlier the date the better was the state of preservation in which the charters were. The original charters were in most cases produced, and the seals, which were very large, being composed chiefly of green wax, were in very good preservation. Many of the documents themselves, however, were decayed, apparently from damp. In almost every case the first few words were ornamented, or left in outline, in order to be illuminated, if the parties should choose to incur the expense. There were very excellent portraits of some of the kings, including Edward VI. and Charles II., in these documents. Besides the charters, Mr. Black exhibited a mass of old documents, preserved in the public records, relating to the leases of the land of the town. These, as well as the charters, were, with one or two exceptions, in Latin, and in the curious characters of the early ages, notwithstanding which Mr. Black read them off in English with a facility which astonished his hearers. He stated that they formed almost a complete history of the town from the reign of Henry III. to that of Elizabeth.

On the following day the proceedings of the Association commenced with a paper of general character, by Mr. C. E. Davis, on the various styles of architecture that had existed in England from the Norman, and a paper of valuable interest followed, by the Rev. Mr. Heath, on the Jewish Exodus, as illustrated by certain Egyptian papyri, translated within the present year. In these papyri

many points of the political history of Egypt at time of the exodus are treated of, and are strongly corroborative of the Mosaic account. Thirteen hieratic papers have been published by the British Museum, of which five more or less illustrated the exodus, and portrayed the events of the day and the customs of the country. From the narrative it would seem that, just previous to the exodus, Rameses was succeeded by his son, Seti II., the old play-fellow and reputed first cousin of Moses, but that prince, being addicted to intemperance, and being unable to curb the turbulent people of Palestine, who had been subdued by Rameses the Great, retired for thirteen years to Ethiopia, leaving the government of Egypt in the hands of Menepthah. At that time the Jews appeared to have been engaged upon some extensive fortifications, under the superintendence of a naval officer, and a high Egyptian scribe, named Euna, appeared as numbering the Asamite population. They seemed at that time to be particularly unruly, and two women, from separate fortifications, addressed themselves personally to Euna, and obtained leave to proceed to a place called Neht Hotep for a great festival. They then desired that the whole people should go with them, and, after some difficulty, Euna consented, but insinuated in the papyri that it was the naval officer who was responsible for the valuable garments taken by the people from the public stores. It thus appeared that the slave population of the Delta were allowed to go into the Wilderness certain days in the year for their national festivals. The spoiling of the Egyptians appeared to be the abstracting of the rich robes in which the religious ceremonies were performed, and a singular fact was thus brought to light that the Israelites worshipped in the same vestments as the Egyptians. The narrative then went on to trace the operations of the people, and concluded with a highly poetical lament for the death of the king's son, one of the very first poetical Egyptian pieces ever discovered. The remainder of the day was pleasantly occupied with a visit to Carisbrook Castle and Church.

A FORTNIGHT since the Bucks Architectural and Archaeological Society had a pleasant meeting at Buckingham, when an excursion was made to Maid's Moreton Church, and a *conversazione* was held in the town hall of Buckingham, under the direction of Sir Harry Verney, when a paper was read by the Rev. W. J. Burgess, entitled 'Notes of Roman Interments in Britain, as introductory to the description of the sepulchral remains found near Weston Turville.' On the following morning an excursion party visited Hillesden Church, about four miles from Buckingham, and in the evening Mr. H. Hearn read the second part of a paper on 'The Modern History of Church Bells,' written by the Rev. R. E. Batt; and the first part of a paper on 'The Ancient History of Church Bells.' Captain Burgess then made sundry explanations as to the manner in which a certain sum of money had been expended in opening mounds at Hampden. They had not as yet been successful in finding any articles of interest. At Little Kemble, Bucks, some tessellated tiles had been found, and it was thought that others would also be discovered were diligent search made.

#### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE forthcoming meeting of the British Association at Glasgow promises to be a brilliant one, if we may judge by the list, necessarily incomplete, of those who have intimated their intention of being present—viz., Lord Harrowby, the President of the Liverpool meeting, who will vacate the chair in favour of the Duke of Argyll, the President elect; the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Eglinton; Sir Charles Lyell, Sir R. I. Murchison, Lord Dunraven; Professors Sedgwick, Phillips, Nicol, Fleming, Henslow, Syme, Balfour, Dickie, Faraday, Daubeny, W. A. Miller, Gregory, Frankland, Ronalds, Connell, More, Pillans, Kelland, &c.; Dr

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Robinson of Armagh, Sir John Richardson, Sir John Ross, Sir William Jardine, Rear-Admiral Beechey, Major-General Chesney, Col. Rawlinson, Col. Sabine, Col. Sykes, Rev. Dr. Scoresby, Lord Enniskillen, Col. Portlock, Robert Hutton, Esq., Robert Chambers, Esq., James Smith, Esq., of Jordan Hill, Hugh Miller, Esq., Capt. Collinson, Dr. Inglis, W. J. Burchell, Esq., Sir David Brewster, E. W. Binney, Esq., Manchester, Thomas Graham, Esq., Master of the Mint, N. B. Ward, Esq., C. C. Babington, Esq., Dr. Lyon Playfair, Dr. Hassall, &c. Amongst foreigners expected are, His Highness Prince Charles Bonaparte, Dr. Retzius, Professor of Anatomy at Stockholm; Dr. Kölliker, Professor of Anatomy at Würzburg; Dr. Stetitz, of Hamburg; Monsieur Person, author of the well-known work on Calico-printing; Mons. Grabau, Director of Mines, Piedmont; Mr. Barnard, Professor of Astronomy, &c., University of Mississippi; J. V. Broberg, of Stockholm; Professor de Köninck, of Liege; the Baron von Liebig; Professor H. D. Rogers, of Philadelphia, &c. Preparations are being made for an Exhibition of the Chemical Manufactures of Glasgow, for one of Photographs, and one illustrative of Local Geology. Excursions will be made to the island of Arran, and to Loch Lomond, and an endeavour will be made to show, in a vivarium, some of the marine animals of the Clyde. Many manufactories will be open to the strangers—such as those of Messrs. Napier (with the steam-ship *Peruvia*); Tennant's chemical works, St. Rollox; H. Monteith & Co.'s Turkey-red works; James Templeton & Co.'s carpet factory; the sewing-thread factories of Messrs. Alexander, Glasgow, and J. and P. Coats, Paisley; the sewed muslin warehouses of Messrs. Brown and of Messrs. D. and J. Macdonald; the sugar refinery of Messrs. Murdoch and Doddrell, and the power-loom and spinning factories of Messrs. Scott, Johnston, Grant, and Robertson; the alum works of Messrs. John Wilson and Son, Hurler; and the Monkland Iron and Steel Company's works.

The copious reports of the proceedings of the Royal visitors at Paris in the daily papers, render our notice of them almost superfluous. In the following official sentences from the *Moniteur* the pith is given of the voluminous correspondence relating to the visits to the Palais d'Industrie:—"The august visitors passed successively through the nave containing the trophies of French and foreign industry; the galleries on the ground floor, where the produce of every nation is represented; and the circular galleries, where the most elegant furniture, musical instruments, and cutlery of Paris are displayed. The Queen stopped for a moment at that portion of the circular gallery which contains the most remarkable trophies of English industry. The Rotonde of the Panorama, where the manufactories of Sevres and of the Gobelins have sent their masterpieces, and where the Crown diamonds are displayed, attracted for a long time the attention of the Queen and of their Royal Highnesses. From the Rotonde their Majesties proceeded to the gallery on the quay, the whole extent of which they passed through, often stopping with interest to examine the ingenious mechanism of the powerful machines set in motion by steam. During this visit, which lasted for nearly three hours, Her Majesty Queen Victoria and His Royal Highness Prince Albert repeatedly expressed to His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon their admiration at the order and able arrangement of our fine Exhibition. Their Majesties were the object of the warmest sympathy on the part of the exhibitors. They were everywhere received with shouts of *Vive la Reine, Vive l'Empereur!*" During the week most of the scenes of greatest historical interest in Paris have been visited, and the papers contain ample reports of the brilliant entertainments, festive and artistic, of each evening. The cordial and enthusiastic feeling towards the Queen of England exhibited in the streets, and especially in the Faubourg Saint Antoine, is the grand political and historical fact of this memorable visit. To this feeling the following verses by M. St. Pere give genial expression:—

"*Aïe!—Partant pour la Syrie.*"

"Lève ta tête altière,  
Paris, ville des rois,  
La reine d'Angleterre  
Touche ton sol Gaulois,  
Tressaille d'allégresse,  
Terre des troubadours,  
Grandeur, beauté, jeunesse,  
Ont droit à nos amours.  
"O reine, ta présence  
Près d'un Napoléon  
Consacre l'alliance  
De France et d'Albion;  
De leur lutte insensée  
Pardons le souvenir;  
N'ayons dans la pensée  
Qu'un heureux avenir.

"Opposant leur bannière  
Aux projets des pervers,  
La France et l'Angleterre  
Régissent l'univers;  
La science féconde,  
Les arts, enfans du ciel,  
Enlacent le monde  
De leur bras fraternel.

"Guerriers des deux patries,  
Quand la paix nous rendra  
Vos enseignes unies,  
Chacun vous bénira.  
Les fils de notre terre  
Disent: Vive l'Anglais,  
Honneur! dit l'Anglais,  
Pour ces braves Français.

"Et nous, sur le passage  
Des deux grands souverains,  
Que nos chants soient le gage  
De triomphes certains.  
A la muse immortelle,  
Empruntons ce doux chant:  
'Amour à la plus belle,  
'Honneur au plus vaillant!'"

A proposal to establish an hospital in London under the charge of Miss Nightingale, as a testimonial of her generous and valuable services, has elicited some discussion in the public journals. The suggestion is supported by Mrs. Sidney Herbert and others who have taken prominent interest in the subject since the commencement of the war. We have received the following communication from Mrs. (S. C.) Hall:—

"To the Editor of the *Literary Gazette*,"

"Sir,—I have been some time occupied in making arrangements to induce a public subscription, in order to present a worthy and becoming testimonial to Miss Nightingale.

"Lady Canning, Mrs. Sidney Herbert, and others of her personal friends, agreed that this testimonial ought to be a means of enabling Miss Nightingale to establish a hospital or institute, in which she may, on her return to England, work out her long-cherished object of training nurses to attend the sick.

"A testimonial of this kind is perhaps the only one this admirable woman would accept.

"I am sure you will think me justified in asking your advocacy of this project. Many ladies distinguished by station, talent, and wealth, have expressed themselves eager to assist it. I am, &c., ANNA MARIA HALL.

"Mrs. S. C. Hall,

"21, Ashley-place, Victoria-street."

With every desire to see improvements in hospital management, as well as to give all due honour to Miss Nightingale, we must say that great caution will be necessary in making a radical change in the arrangements at present existing in our home hospitals. The system advocated by Miss Nightingale and Mrs. Sidney Herbert is that of unpaid nursing. Mr. S. G. Osborne, a qualified and impartial judge, while bearing testimony to the great benefits conferred by the volunteers who so nobly came forward to supplement the insufficient attendance in the military hospitals at Scutari, gives his decided opinion that the work is not such as is generally suited for English ladies. There is ample scope in hospitals and elsewhere for the occasional exertions of devoted charity, without interfering with the constant and laborious duties of attendants who must be paid for their services, and must act entirely under the direction of medical men. If Miss Nightingale's Institution were proposed merely as a place of training for ordinary nurses, there would be no hesitation about recommending it, but it will not do to trust to voluntary charity for the performance of work much of which is of a routine and menial, as well as a painful and disagreeable kind. There was a romance and novelty in the idea of succouring the wounded soldiers in the East, which led many unsuitable persons to

volunteer their services, who would never have engaged in similar works of charity at home, where there is always abundant sickness and disease. We are glad to see the proposal in 'The Times' for the immediate establishment of a national military hospital, analogous to the Haar Naval Hospital at Portsmouth. At this hospital male soldier nurses, or hospital orderlies, might be trained for service elsewhere. For lunatic asylums, a far more dangerous and disagreeable duty, there is no lack of suitable male attendants. The advice and superintendence of ladies like Miss Nightingale would be valuable to paid nurses, but the main work must be entrusted to professional attendants, and not to charitable volunteers.

The unseemly controversy between the late first lord of the Admiralty and the late admiral of the Baltic fleet, has taken a more definite form since the recent bombardment of Sweaborg. Apart from the personalities of the case, the subjects brought forward in Sir Charles Napier's letter of this week are of some importance in regard to the correct history of the war. It appears that a report was sent home, dated June 12, 1854, commencing thus:—"The only successful manner of attacking Sweaborg that I can see, after the most mature consideration, assisted by Admiral Chads, who is a practical man and knows more about gunnery than any man in the service, is by fitting out a great number of gunboats carrying one gun with a long range, and placing them west of Sweaborg and south of Helsingfors; every shell from them would tell somewhere, and perhaps not five per cent. from the enemy would take effect; back them by the fleet to relieve the men, and in the course of the summer Sweaborg would be reduced to ashes, and Helsingfors also, if it was thought proper; and I don't see why we are to be mealy-mouthed about it in time of war; the ships you will see could not be destroyed, because they could move out of the way." Sir Charles Napier says that General Jones gave it as his opinion, that by landing 5000 men on the island of Bak-Holmen, throwing up works, and then making a simultaneous attack with the fleet, Sweaborg might be reduced in seven or eight days. This plan was rejected by a council of war. Reports of other plans taken into consideration are given, but they have now lost their interest. The plain state of the case is, that Sir C. Napier could easily have done last year as much or more than has now been effected at Sweaborg, had he possessed an equal force of gunboats and mortars. Sir James Graham is chiefly answerable for the inefficiency of the fleet in that respect. Late in the season he urged Sir C. Napier to attack with the ships of the line, according to a plan submitted by the admiral as practicable, but the risk of failure, and the certainty of much loss, as well as the withdrawal of the French forces in the interval, led to the proposal being prudently abandoned. In the course of the remarks on Sir C. Napier's command last year we have not seen any public notice of one statement current among naval men. Captain Hall (Nemesis Hall) early in the season, after surveying Bomarsund, submitted a plan for its destruction. His proposal was warmly approved by Admiral Chads, but Sir C. Napier put his veto on it. The result was that a needlessly imposing and expensive armament was afterwards sent, and the French had the credit of an achievement which could have been effectually done by Captain Hall and his gallant comrades. If this is the case, it affords another proof of Sir C. Napier's indecision as a commander-in-chief.

The visit of the Associated Mechanics' Institutions of Lancashire and Cheshire to the seat of Lord Derby, last Saturday, seems to have been a well-conducted and pleasant event. Members from all the large towns in the district, to the number of above 5000, met at Knowley, and the noble mansion and grounds were most liberally thrown open for their gratification. Lord Stanley made a sensible and appropriate speech to the assembled multitude, in the course of which he referred to the distinguishing features of the Association, some of which deserve to be imitated by

similar institutions in other parts of the country. "In this Association, his Lordship said, there are seventy institutions, and more than 16,000 members, while your libraries and reading-rooms contain in the aggregate about 250,000 volumes. Of this association, as I understand it, the two leading features are these.—One is, mutual assistance among a large number of unconnected institutions, the securing of a bond of union between them, of a common centre to which all their members may look; so that local difficulties may be more easily got over, local quarrels or differences as to management decided in an amicable way, and the special experience of each institution made available for the common benefit of all. That is one object, of which the advantage is readily recognised, and to a considerable extent has been attained. The other leading feature is the establishment of itinerating libraries, or collections of books, circulating gratuitously from village to village, in rural districts which are not populous enough to maintain libraries for themselves. That is still almost a novelty in England. It is now for the first time being tried in other counties; but here the system has been (though but on a limited scale) in operation for three years. It has met with signal and remarkable success; and I am bound to affirm, and glad to have an opportunity of doing so, that, as a means of diffusing knowledge, it deserves more general notice than it has yet received." In the absence of Lord Derby, who is in Scotland, Lord Stanley offered the members a hearty welcome, and gave directions for every facility for the enjoyment of their holiday excursion to Knowsley.

A subscription is on foot for a memorial of the late M. Foudrinier, the ingenious and indefatigable perfecter of paper-making machinery. It was formerly intended to purchase an annuity for M. Foudrinier, who had spent much money in carrying out his experimental improvements, and since his death it is proposed to make some provision for his two surviving daughters. The subscription list is headed by the proprietors of 'The Times,' and of 'The London Journal,' with 100l. each; and Messrs. Pirie and Sons, and Cowan and Sons, papermakers, 50l. each; and there are many contributors of lesser sums. Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., bankers, are treasurers of the fund.

By a series of new regulations as to the postal conveyance of newspapers to foreign parts, an impressed stamp does not frank transmission, but adhesive stamps are required, according to the scales already in force for weight and for different countries. Or the paper may be prepaid in money. Stamped newspapers are now, therefore, only serviceable for transmission and re-transmission by the home post-office.

The obituary of the week contains the name of Mr. Colburn, the well-known publisher. Mr. Colburn commenced his career, we believe, with forming a Circulating Library in Conduit-street, but early laid the foundation, by his zeal in the publication of works of sterling literature, of that important business in Great Marlborough-street, from which he retired a year or two since in favour of Messrs. Hurst and Blackett. Mr. Colburn was the first publisher and, we believe, founder of the 'Literary Gazette,' and the first book reviewed in our opening Number, Jan. 25th, 1817, was a volume of 'Private Correspondence of Benjamin Franklin,' published by him.

The King of Prussia has given a gold medal to Lieut. Maury of the United States navy, in recognition of his services to science, an honourable distinction which will be approved by scientific men of all nations.

A handsome donation of books has been made to the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution by Mr. T. B. Macaulay, M.P., the President of the Institution.

The performances at the Royal Italian Opera commence on Monday evening, with Verdi's *Il Trovatore*, and an act of *Lucia di Lammermoor*.

At Drury Lane the performance of English operas is continued with success. Last Saturday Mr. Barnett's *Mountain Sylph* was produced, and has this week been repeated. The chief parts are

well sustained by Mrs. Escott, the *Sylph*, Miss Lanza, *Jessie*, Mr. Halford, *Christie*, Mr. Eliot Galer, *Donald*, and Mr. Farquharson, *Hela*, or the wizard of the glen. Mr. Farquharson's fine bass voice tells with effect in Drury Lane, and he sings with dramatic spirit as well as with artistic skill. Among other operas produced these last two weeks, have been *The Beggar's Opera*, and *Love in a Village*, the latter admirably acted, and the songs well given, but the orchestral music carelessly performed. The audience seem, however, to relish these old English musico-dramatic entertainments. Mr. Barrett is *Justice Woodcock*, Mr. H. Brahm, *Hawthorn*, Mr. Halford, *Hodge*, Miss Fanny Reeves, *Deborah*, and Miss Lanza, *Rosetta*. Mr. James Anderson is announced for next week in *Macbeth*, *Rob Roy*, and *The Slave*, with the music of Locke and Sir Henry Bishop.

The festival of the three choirs, Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford, has this week been celebrated at the latter city with brilliant success. With the exception of a new Jubilate by Mr. Townshend Smith, organist of Hereford Cathedral, the musical superintendent of the festival, there has been no novelty presented this year, but some pieces not generally known in this country have been performed, among which 'Mendelssohn's 90th Psalm' is the most noticeable. The chief performers have been the same as are announced for the more imposing festival at Birmingham, with the addition of Madame Clara Novello, about whose engagement at Birmingham some controversy we observe has taken place. Whatever be the exact explanation of this affair, the absence of Madame Novello will be regretted at Birmingham. At Hereford the performances of Grisi and Mario, who have seldom taken part on such occasions, have given much satisfaction. The grand masterpieces of sacred music have been performed with imposing effect in the cathedral, and the secular concerts in the Shire Hall have been of unusual variety and excellence. The financial results of the festival have been gratifying, the proceeds, as most of our readers are aware, being in aid of the fund for the widows and orphans of the clergy of these dioceses, in which it is stated that the number of livings under the annual value of 100l. is no fewer than 149. A better distribution of church revenues ought to render such charity needless, but meanwhile the assistance derived from the festival is as welcome to the recipients as it is honourable to the managers of the fund.

At the Haymarket a new burlesque has this week been produced, stupid in its design, but smart in its execution, as might be expected from the authors, the brothers Brough, *Olympus in a Muddle*, or *The Wrong People in the Wrong Places*. In spite of the drollery of Mr. Compton and Mr. Clarke, the showy effect of the goddesses of the stage, and the cleverness of some of the allusions and parodies, classical burlesques are dull affairs, and the political hits of the present one are felt to be out of place on the stage.

A new farce, for Mr. Wright, is to be produced next week at the Adelphi.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Aug. 6th.—John Curtis, Esq., F.L.S., President, in the chair. Professor J. F. Pictet, of Geneva, was elected an honorary member, in the room of Dr. De Haan, deceased, and Edward H. Burnell, Esq., was elected an ordinary member. Dr. Power exhibited some of the rarest British Coleoptera recently captured, including *Agrilus chryseus*, *Anthraxius nitidula*, *Rhyncholus ater*, *Microphagus pygmaeus*, and *Drypta emarginata*. Mr. Bond exhibited *Pionea margaritula*, *Naxia ciliata*, *Opadia funebrana*, and other rare Lepidoptera from Cambridgeshire. Mr. Baly exhibited *Cryptocephalus nitens* taken at Cobham, Kent. Mr. Doubleday exhibited *Caradina blanda* and *alsines*, two perfectly distinct species generally mixed in collections under the former name. Mr. Weir exhibited *Penthina sauciana*, reared from *Vaccinium myrtillus*, and *Anarsia genista* reared from *Genista tinctoria*; also an *An-*

*throcera flipendula*, with only five spots, found in copula with one having the normal six spots. Mr. Dutton exhibited some Lepidoptera from the Isle of Wight, among which was *Agrotia lunigera*. Mr. Douglas exhibited a specimen of *Trachilium chrysidiforme*, taken on 25th June near Dover by Mr. J. A. Brewer. This is one of our rarest native insects, and only two examples are recorded to have been taken, both many years ago. Mr. Douglas also exhibited *Asychna aratella* from Dartmouth, and *Butalis fusco-aneas* from Headley-lane. Mr. Westwood exhibited a living scorpion, imported with plants for the Horticultural Society, and a specimen of *Ludius ferrugineus*, reared by Mr. Boddy. He also exhibited eggs and larvae of the flea of the dog, stating that Mr. Haliday had dissected some of the larvae, and was convinced the insect could not belong to the order Diptera, as he had believed, but must be placed as a distinct order as proposed by Kirby and Spence. The eggs are not affixed to any surface, as had been asserted, but were deposited loose. Mr. Westwood likewise exhibited a specimen of *Saturnia Cynthia* received from India, and a specimen from Malta, said to be the same species which had recently been imported there from India for the sake of the silk upon by the caterpillars, but which Dr. Boisduval had described in the Annales of the Entomological Society of France as a distinct species under the name of *S. Ricini*. Mr. Westwood said the differences between these specimens were so slight that he did not think Dr. Boisduval had sufficient grounds for separating them. He held that the progeny of a single pair of *S. Cynthia*, if widely distributed, would show in three or four generations as much difference among them as existed between these so-called species. Some conversation ensued upon the great abundance of Noctua this year, and it appeared from the observations made that it was general in the south of England, and that the popular notion that a hard winter was fatal to insects was certainly not true as regarded these moths.

#### VARIETIES.

*The Ancient Embankment of the Thames*.—The embankment of the river, a most gigantic work, was, although we have no particular account, executed, or at least directed, by the Romans. Few of the thousands who enter the Thames think that the great stream on which vessels of the largest size are afloat, is, in fact, an artificial canal, raised in many places considerably above the level of the surrounding country. It is a wonderful work, and it is singular that we should have no record of its first execution. The artificial bank of river extends, either on one side of the river or the other, almost from the Nore to Richmond in Surrey, and some judgment may be formed of its magnitude, by the difficulty of repairing a breach made by a high and violent tide at Dagenham in Essex. On this occasion (1707) a breach was made in this bank of the river of 100 yards wide, and nearly 20 feet deep, by which alarming accident 1000 acres of rich land in Dagenham level were overflowed, and nearly 120 acres of land washed into the Thames, forming a sandbank nearly a mile in length, that extended over one half of the channel. After several unsuccessful attempts, Captain Perry, who had been employed in similar works by the Czar Peter, in Russia, at an enormous expense and with much difficulty, completed a wall. It is difficult to estimate the advantages of the Thames embankment. After that was completed, many districts would be gradually gained from the waters; and Thorney Island (the site of Westminster Abbey), a small place, partly covered with scrubby bushes, and on which at an early period a hermit established his cell, extended in various directions. Southwark also increased; but then Lambeth, Vauxhall, and Battersea, now occupied by so many thousands, were under water, as was the greater portion of the land from Wandsworth to Woolwich, to Dartford, to Gravesend, and to Sheerness; and from the north range from Poplar to the Isle of Dogs.—*The Builder*.



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Sum Assured.	Bonuses added.	Payable at Death.
£500	£1957 10	£2687 10
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3000	1192 10	4192 10
2000	795 0	2795 0
1000	397 10	1397 10
500	198 15	698 15

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This Company grants insurance tickets for single or double journeys, or for excursions, which can be obtained at all the principal railway stations, and also Periodical Insurances to cover the risk of fatal Accidents while travelling in any class carriage on any Railway in the United Kingdom or on the Continent of Europe, and insures Compensation for Personal Injury in any Railway Accident in the United Kingdom only.

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ESTABLISHED 1838.

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Leaving a Surplus for division of ..... £32,485  
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ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.  
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The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on the 30th May, 1855, when a Report of the business for the last year was presented, exhibiting a statement of most satisfactory progress. It appeared that during the two last years, 1853 and 1854, between 900 and 900 new Assurances had been effected, producing an increase of Premium income amounting to £14,000 per annum. It also appeared that, notwithstanding the extraordinary mortality which prevailed during the last year in consequence of the visitation of the cholera, it had not been found necessary to reduce, in the slightest, the allowance previously awarded to the Policy-holders.

The Members present at the Meeting were fully satisfied with the Report, and resolved unanimously that a reduction of 3 1/2 per cent. should be made in the current year's Premium payable by all Policy-holders now entitled to participate in the Profits. Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five years.

The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present reduction.

Age when Assured.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premium originally paid.	Allowance of 3 1/2 per cent.	Annual Premium now payable.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1000	20 17 6	6 11 6	14 6 0
30	1000	25 13 4	8 1 6	17 11 8
40	1000	33 18 4	10 13 8	23 4 6
50	1000	49 16 8	15 7 8	33 9 0
60	1000	75 17 6	23 18 0	51 9 6

A. R. IRVINE, Managing Director.

14, Waterloo Place, London.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

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Half premiums, only, required during first seven years.  
Sum Assured payable at Sixty, or at Death if occurring previously.

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Profits divided annually.  
Premiums computed for every three months' difference of age.  
Half-credit Policies—the unpaid half-premiums liquidated out of the profits.

(PROPRIETARY.)				(MUTUAL.)			
Age.	Half Premium (at Seven Years.)	Whole Premium (Rem. of Life.)	Years.	Age.	Annual Premium.	Half-Yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30	1 1 9	2 3 6	30	0	2 7 3	1 4 2	0 12 3
40	1 9 2	2 18 4	4	3	2 7 6	1 4 4	0 12 4
50	2 2 6	4 5 0	6	2	2 7 10	1 4 6	0 12 5
60	3 8 6	6 13 4	9	3	2 9 2	1 4 8	0 12 6

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The "Medical Circular," May 10, 1854.

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**GLASGOW MEETING of the BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE, commencing on WEDNESDAY, 12th September, 1885.**

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*Vice-Presidents.*

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**Admission to Meetings.**

Gentlemen desirous of attending the Meeting may make their choice of being proposed as *Life Members*, paying Ten Pounds as a Composition, or *Annual Subscribers*, paying One Pound annually and an *Admission Fee* of One Pound (making together Two Pounds on admission), or *Associates for the Meeting*, paying One Pound.

Ladies may obtain Tickets through the application of a Member in the Reception Room—price One Pound each Ticket.

*Without a proper Ticket for the year, as defined above, no person is admitted to any of the Meetings, Excursions, &c. No other Ticket is required, except for Excursions and the Dinner.*

**Reception Room.**

The Trades' Hall will be opened on or about Wednesday, the 5th of September, for the Reception of Members, for the distribution of Tickets and Programmes, for the Sale of Reports to Members, and for giving information in regard to Lodgings and other arrangements, and the arrival and location of Members.

**Interim Programme of the Proceedings of the Meeting.**

The General Committee will hold its first meeting on Wednesday, 12th September, at One o'Clock P.M. in the Merchants' Hall, Hutcheson Street.

The first General Meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 12th of September, at Eight P.M., in the City Hall, when his Grace the Duke of Argyll will be installed as President, and deliver an Address.

The Sections will meet for the reading of Papers, &c., on Thursday morning, the 13th September, at Eleven o'Clock A.M., in the University, and afterwards at the same hour daily during the week of the Meeting. The Sections are as follows—

Section A, Mathematics and Physics.

" B, Chemistry and Mineralogy, including their application to Agriculture and the Arts.

" C, Geology.

" D, Zoology and Botany, including Physiology.

" E, Geography and Ethnology.

" F, Statistics.

" G, Mechanical Science.

The proceedings at the other Evening Meetings cannot yet be announced; it is expected, however, that two of the evenings will be occupied by discourses on subjects of great interest, one or two by Conversations, and one by the Dinner of the Association, with the President in the chair.

**Excursions, Exhibitions, &c.**

An Excursion is intended to be made in the steamer *Iona*, to Arran, on Thursday, the 20th September, besides which one or two others are under consideration. A Museum of Local Geology, a Collection of the Products of the Chemical Manufactures of Glasgow, and a Photographic Exhibition will be open to Members.

Numerous Manufactories and Public Works will also, under certain regulations, be open to Members.

Applications for Tickets may be made in the meantime in writing to

JOHN STRANG, } Local  
THOMAS ANDERSON, } Secretaries.  
WILLIAM GOURLIE, }

Glasgow, 9th August, 1885.

**BRITISH ASSOCIATION.**—It is requested that all Notices of Scientific Communications to the Glasgow Meeting may be forwarded on or before 5th September, in letters addressed to the Assistant-General Secretary of the Association, Glasgow; or to

JOHN STRANG, } Local  
THOMAS ANDERSON, } Secretaries.  
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Glasgow, August 10, 1885.

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